

# The Mining Journal,

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1876.—VOL. XLI.

London, Saturday, August 5, 1871.

WITH (SUPPLEMENT) PRICE ..... FIVEPENCE.  
PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s

**M. R. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

(ESTABLISHED 1842.)

HOLDERS OF MINING SHARES DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience of the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

**SPECIAL BUSINESS IN GREAT ROYALTON, ROCHE CONSOLS, CASTLE AN DINAS, WILLOUGHBY.**—The above are strongly recommended.

Every description of shares bought and sold at NET prices.

Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

**M. R. W. H. BUMPS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the

following SHARES, free of commission:—  
10 Anglo-Austra., 9s 6d 10 East Caradon, £4 13 9 50 Rhydalgol, £2 3s.  
20 Asheton, £2 3s. 100 Eclipse, 5s, 3d. 15 Roman Grav., £1 18 1s.  
60 Austral, 10s. 15 East Grenville, £3 12 6s. 20 So. Aurora, £5 16s. 3d.  
60 Bradford, £2 12s 6d 15 East Lovell, £1 7 1/2. 70 So. Rom. Grav., 23s. 9.  
15 Bog, 2s. 5 East Van., 2s 1/2. 25 Sweetland Crk., £4 1/2.  
75 Birdseye Creek, £2 1/2. 50 Frontino, 6s. 3d. 15 So. Condurrow, £5 12s.  
30 Blaen Caclan, 29s. 6d. 10 Great Laxey, £1 7 1/2. 50 Taquari, 5s.  
150 Chontales, £2 2/2 fully 10 Great Vale, £1 17 1/2. 15 Tankerville, £1 7 1/2.  
paid, 34s. 6d. 15 Marke Valley, £5 3 9 10 Utala, £1 4 1/2.  
20 Chiverton Moor, £2 28s. 20 North Crofty, £2 10s. 50 Van Consols, 25s.  
2 Cook's Kitchen, £2 28s. 60 Pennerley, £3 18s. 9d. 3 W. Chiverton, £2 0 1/2.  
50 Caegynon, 29s. 9d. 3 Providence. 60 Willoughby, £2 1/2.  
15 Carn Camborne, £4 17 1/2. 10 Wh. Grenville, £2 1/2.  
30 Drake Walls. 50 Perkins Beach, 33s. 9d. 50 West Marla, 23s.  
20 Don Pedro, £3 11s. 6d. 40 Plymbridge, 38s. 9d. 5 Wheal Uny.  
5 Eberhardt, £4 1/2. 25 Perkins Mount, £8 1/2. 20 West Tanker, £2 1/2.  
20 Pacific.

W. H. B. transacts business in every description of shares at the best market prices, and of free commission.

**CHONTALES.**—This company has been making about £300 per month profit, with only 12 heads of stamp. By this time another 12 heads will probably be at work, and in less than six months 24 more, making in all 48 heads of stamp. Large quantities of auriferous quartz are opened up, so that the profits will be greatly increased.

**SPECIAL BUSINESS IN Willoughby, Bog, Pennerley, Perkins Beach, Caegynon, Eberhardt, Utah, and Chontales.**

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

**M. R. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.

Bankers: Bank of England.

**M. R. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER,**  
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

**M. R. C. POWELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**WHEAL GRENVILLE, EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE,**  
Treleigh Wood, West Caradon, Wheal Lucy, New Rosewarne, and Wheal Crebora Mines specially recommended. Wheal Grenville shares, in all probability, will be worth £20 each; East Grenville, £10; Treleigh Woods, £150; West Caradon, £7; Wheal Lucy, £20; New Rosewarne, £150; and Wheal Crebora, £5.

Mr. JOHN RISLEY (SWORN) STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,  
77, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

**M. R. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER AND MINE AGENT,**  
5, WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.

Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. THOMPSON'S "Investment Circular" for August; now ready; post free, price 6d.

**M. R. A. W. THOMAS AND CO., 10, COLEMAN STREET,**  
E.C., MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS.

Monthly Circular for August now ready; post free, 6d.

**M. R. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
224 AND 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,**  
32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

FRANK LIMMER, Secretary.

**M. R. S. W. M. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,**  
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established

17 years), have FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES at prices annexed:—

50 Aberdaunton, 15s. 10 East Lovell, £1 16 1/2. 50 Prince of Wales, 18s 6 1/2.  
50 Almada, 22s. 6d. 5 East Pool, £1 34 1/2. 30 Powell United.  
25 Bog, £3 1s. 2d. 25 E. Grenville, £3 9s. 6d. 40 Parry Mount, £2 3 9.  
20 Birdseye Creek, £4 1/2. 20 East Bassett, £8. 3 Providence, £2 1/2.  
40 Blaen Caclan, 28s. 6d. 20 Frank Mills, £1 21s. 3d. 25 Pennerley, £3 1/2.  
1 Carre Brea, £1 46 1/2. 5 Great Vor., £1 10s 3d. 10 Pen' Allt, 5s.  
50 Chontales, 35s. 5 Great Lovell, 7s. 6d. 10 Roman Grav., £1 18 1/2.  
20 Chiverton Moor, £2. 50 G. So. Chiverton, 4s. 20 So. Condurrow.  
40 Chiv. Valley, 18s 9d. 20 Gorsedd and Celyn 10 South Aurora, £5 13 9.  
2 Cook's Kitchen, £2 28s. 6d. 10 Level, £37. 10 Sierra Buttes, £5 1/2.  
50 Caegynon, £2 1/2. 50 Great Retallack. 20 Sweetland, £4 1/2.  
1 Devon Consols, £1 20s. 6d. 25 Hingston, £2 12s. 9d. 100 Terras, 25s.  
20 Drake Walls, 16s. 2 Herdofoot, £4 1/2. 5 Tankerville, £1 7 1/2.  
100 E. Dolcoath, £2 16s. 3d. 40 No. Treakery, 3s. 6d. 3 Tinctor, £5 1/2.  
100 E. Excelior, 4s. 20 North Pool, £2. 50 Thornhill Reel, 31s.  
50 E. Rhydalgol, 20s. 50 New Lovell, 2s 6d. 10 Utala, £15.  
100 Eclipse, £2 1/2 prem. 50 No. Roskær, £1 1/2. 20 W. Grenville, £2 1/2.  
50 E. Liangynog, fully 25 North Crofty, £2 6s 9 20 W. Drake Walls, 4s.  
paid, £3. 1 New Seton, 2s 3. 40 North Jane, 3s. 9d. 5 W. Chiverton, £2 0.  
10 East Van, £1 11 1/2. 50 Wheal Crebora, 27s. 6d. 50 Wheal Agar, 31s. 9d.  
5 Eberhardt, £4 0 1/2. 20 Perkins Beach, 33s 9d. 20 Rosewall Hill, £1 3s 9 20 Wheal Uny, £9 16s. 3  
SOUTH CONDURROW, GREAT RETALLACK, NORTH POOL, UTAH, and WILLOUGHBY should be immediately purchased at present prices.

**WHAT PAYS BEST?—A PRACTICAL TREATISE UPON INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES.**

W. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,  
29, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

Post free Sixpence.

**M. R. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
34, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

East Liangynog Lead Mining Company (Limited).—Mr. HENRY MANSELL having just returned from this mine strongly recommends the purchase of shares, and can offer 100 (or part) at £2 each. A detailed report can be had on application; also specimens of the ore brought from the mine can be seen at the above address.

References exchanged.

Daily List of Latest Prices sent free on application.

**M. R. G. D. SANDY, 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

There are many mines now offered to the public, but none with such chances of success to be purchased at so low a figure as the NEW HENDRA TIN MINE shares, and with so little risk. An inspection of the property freely granted.

Daily Price-List on application.

**M. R. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established

21 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—  
5 East Darren, 100 St. Agnes Consols, 10 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 25 Wheal Lucy, 10 East Van, 2 Minera, 3 Devon Great Consols, 175 East Terras, 5 West Chiverton, 110 East Chiverton, 4 Wheal Jane, 150 Wheal Russell, 4 Harmony and Montague, 1 South Caradon, 10 Tankerville, 30 Polbreen, 100 Wheal Ager, 80 Wheal Crebora, 100 West Caradon, 3 South Frances, 15 East Lovell, 25 East Grenville, 50 Roman Gravels, 20 Carn Camborne, 170 Vrown United, 127 West St. Ives, 100 West Great Work, 100 Gwydir Park, 2 Herdofoot, 25 Rose and Chiverton United, 200 Sa Vicente, 180 Sweetland Creek, 25 Eberhardt and Aurora, 130 General Brazilian.

**SPECIAL BUSINESS IN Mineral Hill, East Darren, Bwlch Consols, Minerals, Bwadraint Consols, New Pembrokeshire, Poldice, and St. Agnes Consols.**

**SOUTH ROMAN GRAVELS, TANKERVILLE, ROMAN GRAVELS.**

Full particulars of these mines will be found in PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES, &c.," of Friday, August 4, No. 646, price 6d. each, forwarded on application.

**M. R. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

**WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, EVERY FRIDAY—**  
LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK & SHARE LIST, Every Evening.  
Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, E.C.

**M. R. W. H. C. U. E. L. L.**  
No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Daily price-list on application.

Twenty-six Years' Experience.

**M. R. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Daily List of closing prices in British and Foreign mines every evening (free). References exchanged.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

**M. R. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at net prices in every description of security.

Ninth Edition; post free for seven stamps.

**HOW TO INVEST, AND WHAT TO SELECT: THE CAPITALIST'S GUIDE.**

Published by E. J. BARTLETT, 30, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

**M. R. S. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS,**  
LONDON, E.C.

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

FOR SALE, at prices affixed:—

10 Aberdaunton, 10s. 10 East Van, £1 17 1/2. 10 South Aurora, £5 1/2.  
40 Asheton, £2 1/2. 10 Great Vor., £1 5s. 20 So. Condurrow, £9 7 6.  
25 Bog, £3. 20 East Grenville, £3 9s. 6d. 20 So. Frances, £5 4.  
22 Bradford, £2 1/2. 5 Hingston Down, 58s 9. 5 Tankerville, £16 17s 6.  
40 Cashwell, £3. 5 North Crofty, £2 10s 3d. 40 Terns.  
50 Drake Walls, 16s. 10 New Lovell, £1 17 1/2. 3 W. Chiverton, £20 2 6.  
4 East Bassett, £8 1/2. 2 No. Roskær, £1 1/2. 2 West Frances, £6 7 6.  
5 East Lovell, £17. 20 Pennerley, £3 16s. 3d. 20 W. Tankerville, £17 6.  
50 East Rhydalgol. 50 Perkins Beach, £1 15. 10 Wh. Grenville, £2 2 6.  
25 East Seton, £1 7s. 6d. 50 Rosewall Hill, £1 3s 9. 5 Wh. Margaret, £1 18 1/2.  
5 Eberhardt, £4 11 1/2. 20 Agar, 30s. 5 Wheal Uny, £9 16s. 3  
50 Rhydalgol.

**M. R. S. EDWARD BREWIS AND CO.,**  
18 AND 19, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., are in a position to treat with small or large capitalists and others requiring sound Mining Shares on terms which must lead to profitable results.

Respectable guarantees given of good faith.

Bankers: The Alliance Bank (Limited), London, E.C.

**M. R. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

Bankers: London and Westminster (Established Twenty Years).

**M. R. S. J. HUMPHREY AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS,**  
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Railway, Foreign Bonds, Banks, and all other shares negotiated.

FOR SALE:—  
150 South Condurrow. 5 East Lovell, £1 17 1/2. 50 Croft, 30s.  
10 Great Vor. 10 Grenville. 1 Devon Consols, £1 110.  
10 U. 210. 10 Great Vor. 5 Utala, £15.  
2 C. Carn Brea, £147. 50 New Lovell. 5 Eberhardt, £4 11 1/2.  
20 Agar, 30s.

Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

**WEST CHIVERTON.**—The out-adventurers would do well to convene a meeting in London, have a balance-sheet placed before them, and act accordingly; at present matters are too confined to a "close" borrough, and to the prejudice of "One and All."

EAST LOVELL having improved in appearance clients desirous of selling had better wait "a wee."

H. B. RYE, 77, Old Broad-street, London.

**SOUTH CONDURROW.**—Shareholders and those interested in this mine may find it greatly to their advantage to send at once for a reliable and trustworthy report, which I have, price 5s.

JOHN R. PIKE, Crown-chambers, Threadneedle-street, London.

**CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS** cannot fail to do well by purchasing promptly at present low price of shares in the EAST Liangynog Lead Mining Company (Limited)—(the agent reports in the new discovery there are hundreds of tons of rich lead opened upon)—a fact verified by the personal inspection of certain shareholders who have just visited the mines. The company has only recently been formed; 40 tons of lead have already been sold, and another large parcel is being got ready for the market, and the mine is rapidly improving. It is confidently expected this mine will soon take a prominent place in the Dividend List, and the shares marketable at 20, or more, each.

The adjoining mine (Liangynog) has proved to be the richest mine in the Principality. It has paid £80,000 in dues alone, and has yielded lead to the extent of £6,000,000 sterling, and it is fairly anticipated that the East Liangynog will prove a mine of less importance than its predecessor. These shares must have a considerable advance in price, and are safe as an investment.

We have ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SHARES, or any less portion, FOR SALE at £3 each, and strongly advise the purchase of an interest, large or small.

Wanted to purchase, shares in the East Liangynog Lead Mining Company (Limited) to any extent. State number and lowest price.

New Van shares will shortly be in demand at a premium, and should be secured at once.

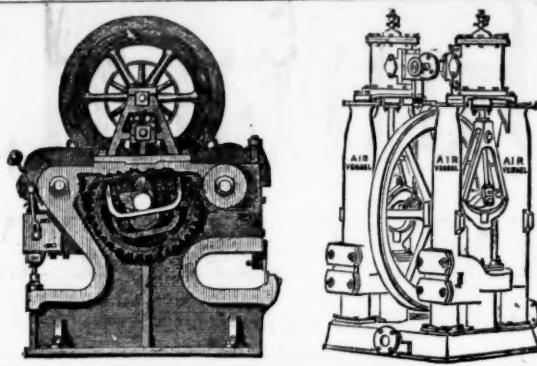
Business in Stocks and Shares of every description transacted either for cash or account.

Apply to EDEN and Co., Stock and Share Dealers, 85, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

**M. R. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.** is PREPARED TO DEAL in all descriptions of SHARES at close market prices.

W. T. strongly recommends for investment the shares of the ECLIPSE GOLD MINING COMPANY, which, from accounts to hand this week, will soon be in a condition to make large returns of gold and silver.

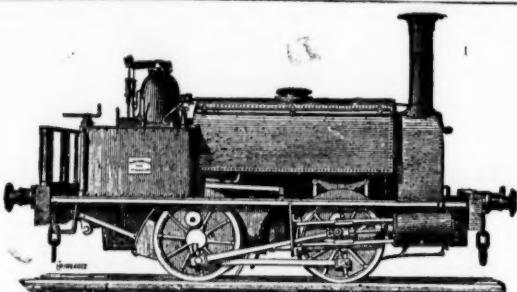
**INVESTORS IN SEARCH OF GOOD SOUND PROPERTIES,** paying 10 to 20 per cent. per annum, should send for the Sixth Edition of "BRITAIN'S METAL MINES," price 1s., or free for post 1s. 1d. A complete Guide to their Laws, Usages, Localities, Statistics, and Share Market.



JOHN CAMERON,

MAKER OF  
STEAM PUMPS, PORTABLE ENGINES, PLATE BENDING ROLLERS  
BAR AND ANGLE IRON SHEARS, PUNCHING AND SHEARING  
MACHINES, PATENTEE OF THE DOUBLE CAM LEVER  
PUNCHING MACHINE, BAR SHEARS, AND RAIL  
PUNCHING MACHINES.

EGERTON STREET IRON WORKS,  
HULME, MANCHESTER.



TANK LOCOMOTIVES,  
FOR SALE OR HIRE.  
HENRY HUGHES AND CO,  
LOUGHBOROUGH.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,  
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.  
CAST STEEL PISTON ROLLS, CRANK PINS, CONNECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS and FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL FILES MARKED BLISTER STEEL, T. TURTON,  
SPRING STEEL EDGE TOOLS MARKED GERMAN STEEL, WM. GREAVES & SON

Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.

SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.  
ONION WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.  
Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

BENNETT'S SAFETY FUSE WORKS,  
ROSKEAR, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

BLASTING FUSE FOR MINING AND ENGINEERING PURPOSES,  
Suitable for wet or dry ground, and effective in Tropical or Polar Climates.

W. BENNETT'S, having had many years' experience as chief engineer with Messrs. Bickford, Smith, and Co., is now enabled to offer Fuses of every variety of his own manufacture of best quality, and at moderate prices.  
Price Lists and Sample Cards may be had on application at the above address.

MACHINERY FOR MINES AND SLATE QUARRIES

SAWING, PLANING, DRESSING, AND ROCK-BOARING MACHINES FOR SLATE.

WATER BALANCES, WATER WHEELS, WINDING AND PUMPING MACHINERY: and PLANT of every description for MINES or QUARRIES.

STEAM ENGINES—STATIONARY, MARINE, or LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS AND GIRDER WORK.

SHAFTING, PULLEYS, AND GENERAL MILLWORK.

MACHINERY AND GENERAL CASTINGS.

SPUR and BEVEL WHEELS of any diameter or pitch moulded by machinery

DE WINTON AND CO.,

UNION IRON WORKS, GARNARVON.

JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT,  
PATENTEES.  
(ESTABLISHED 1770.)

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVED PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES

From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.

PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES.

SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL and FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from W. Foster and Horsfall's patent steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE ARN, COTTON WASTE, TARPAULIN, OIL SHEETS, &c., BATTICE CLOTHS, &c.

UNIVERSE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON.  
UNIVERSE WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.  
CITY OFFICE, NO. 5, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE PATENT SELF-ACTING MINERAL DRESSING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

T. CURRIE GREGORY, MINING ENGINEER.  
OFFICES, 62, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW

This company grants licenses, under their patents, for the use, singly or in combination, of the most approved machinery for dressing ores, comprising Stamps, Jiggers, Side-blown Percussion Tables, Classifiers, and Buddies.

The whole in combination are in successful operation at Rhosyddol Mines, Machynlleth, and the Bog Wastc, Shropshire.

The Jiggers are largely used at the Van, Caldebeck Fells Mines, and at many mines, with unqualified success.

Self-acting Floors are in course of construction at various Mines in England and Scotland, regarding which Mr. GREGORY will be pleased to give information, answer all enquiries, and give orders for inspection.

He is prepared to give designs and estimates for the supply of Machinery, and for the laying out of Floors.

LICENSED MAKERS FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

Messrs. WILLIAMS, Perran Foundry Company, Cornwall, for Cornwall west of Truro.

Messrs. WILLIAM WEST AND SONS, St. Blazey, for Cornwall east of Truro, to Callington.

Messrs. NICHOLLS, MATTHEWS, AND CO., Tavistock, for Cornwall east of Callington, and for Devon.

Mr. GEORGE GREEN, Engineer, Aberystwith, for the shires of Pembrokeshire, Cardigan, Radnor, Merioneth, Carnarvon, part of Montgomeryshire, Flint, Denbigh, and Anglesea.

Messrs. RASTON AND TATTERSALL, Leeds, for part of Montgomeryshire, Cheshire, Shropshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Isle of Man, and Yorkshire south of Ripon.

Messrs. PATTISON, DAVIDSON, AND SPENCER, Hexham, for Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and part of Yorkshire north of Ripon.

Messrs. THOMAS LAMB AND SONS, Glasgow, for Scotland.

All are licensed to make for Foreign Parts.

T. CURRIE GREGORY, Secretary.

# PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, WITH ALL RECENT IMPROVEMENTS. HORIZONTAL FIXED STEAM ENGINES, PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINERY, CORN MILLS, SAW BENCHES, PUMPS FOR IRRIGATION, &c.

CLAYTON AND SHUTTLEWORTH,  
LINCOLN; AND 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

## IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER POWER.

### THE TURBINE.

Mac Adam, Brothers, & Co.,  
ENGINEERS,

SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST,

After twenty years of experience, have brought their Improved TURBINE to great perfection.

It is applicable to all practical heights of fall, giving much greater power from the water than any other kind of water-wheel.

On low falls it has the great advantage of not being impeded by floods or back water.

It is particularly well adapted for situations where the quantity of water is variable, and where all other wheels fail.

Its motion is extremely regular, and, when desired, a Governor can be applied effectively.

This Wheel is at work in a great many places, to which references will be given.

THE BURLEIGH ROCK DRILL.  
THE BEST AND ONLY PRACTICAL DRILL  
IT DOES NOT GET OUT OF ORDER.

PROGRESSES through Aberdeen granite at the incredible rate  
10" per minute.

SAVES £5 a day as compared with hand labour, independent of the enormous saving effected in the general expenses, such as PUMPING, VENTILATION, INTEREST OF CAPITAL, &c., from the fact of the "put out" being increased four-fold.

DRILL POINTS.—The saving in steel alone is considerable. One drill will go through 20 feet of Aberdeen granite without sharpening.

Orders received and executed solely by—

MESSES. CHAS. BALL AND CO., of 96, NEWGATE STREET,  
E.C., LONDON,

ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

JOHN HORSLEY

IRON AND METAL AGENT,

ST. ANN'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

ERMANENT, CONTRACTORS, and COLLIERY RAILS, in STEEL or IRON  
Wrought-Iron or Steel Weldless Locomotive Carriage and Wagon Tyres.

IRON and Steel Straight and Cranked Axles, Wheels and Axles, Railway Chairs, Fish Plates, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes, Cranes, Jacks, Rivets, Hurdles, and Chains.

Black or Galvanised Telegraph Wires, Fencing Wire.

BLACK, OILED, and GALVANISED CORRUGATED SHEETS.

Rolled Iron Joints, Wrought-Iron Girders, Roofs, Bridges, Tanks, Boilers, &c.

Boat Girder, Tank Bridge and Boiler Plates.

Angle, Tee, and Girder Iron.—Nail Rods, Tin Plates, Hoops, Sheets, Lead, Copper, Tin, Zinc, and Spelter.

Hot and Cold Blast Pig Iron, &c., &c.

### HEAT-ENDURING PAINT.

THE TITANIC PAINT will ENDURE a DEGREE of HEAT  
that will ENTIRELY DESTROY all other known Paints.

ALL IRON have been coated with all the various known Paints, and placed in the flames of forges while in operation, and in other equally trying situations. IN EVERY CASE THE TITANIC PAINT HAS BEEN UNINJURED, while ALL THE OTHER PAINTS WERE TOTALLY DESTROYED.

The TITANIC PAINT also affords a PERFECT PROTECTION to IRON FROM OXIDATION in any situation, and PRESERVES WOOD AND OTHER MATERIAL FROM DECAY.

Contracts undertaken to paint roofs of railway stations and other important works, guaranteeing results for a term.

Information, as to prices, terms, &c., with particulars of trials, and opinions of its value from consumers, can be obtained on application to—

THE TITANIC PAINT AND COLOUR COMPANY,

13, ST. MARY'S ROW, BIRMINGHAM.

THE NEW PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,  
MANUFACTURED BY THE

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY,

Contain Silica in a peculiar form, extracted from a mineral of volcanic origin, only as yet discovered in a single deposit, rendering the surface of iron and wood indestructible and unchangeable, causing the paint to petrify; it has no chemical action like lead paints when applied to metal; it sets quickly, and dries as hard as marble; its covering properties are so much greater than ordinary paint that it is the most economical of all paints.

To SHIPPERS.—It will stand intense frost or tropical heats, and resist the action of salt water.

It is particularly adapted for flattening purposes, and all kinds of out and indoor iron and wood work, railway bridges and carriages, iron houses, ships' bottoms, mining plant, and all descriptions of wood and iron work.

SUPPLIED IN ALL COLOURS.

THE PETRIFYING LIQUID, OR SOLUTION OF SILICA,  
FOR RENDERING  
BUILDINGS OF STONE AND BRICK, PLASTER, AND CEMENT WORK  
IMPERVIOUS TO DAMP.

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY,

24, FENWICK STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MESSES. OXLAND AND HOCKING'S  
PATENT SELF-ACTING CALCINER,  
FOR BURNING OR ROASTING TIN,

And other ores containing Arsenic, Sulphur, and other volatile matters.

This calciner has now been in full operation for upwards of two years, and its efficiency may be judged by the following testimonial:

Wheat Basset, 31st January, 1871.

To Messrs. Oxlard and Hocking.—We have pleasure in stating that your calciner has been in full work in these mines for upwards of two years, and continues to give every satisfaction. We believe it to be superior to any other kind of calciner yet erected for burning tin ores, the ores being better burnt, and effecting a great saving of fuel.

V. W. MARTIN, Manager.

(Signed) W. TREVENAG, Agents.

W. H. PASCOE, Agents.

The Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company,

Tavistock, 26th January, 1871.

During the past twelve months Messrs. Oxlard and Hocking's patent revolving calciner has been in full operation at the arsenic works of these mines, and the result has exceeded our utmost expectations. The process is easy, regular, and economical, effecting a clear saving of at least 50 per cent. on the usual mode of reduction by means of ordinary furnaces.

(Signed) JAMES RICHARDS, Superintendent.

Wheat Jane Mine, 2nd December, 1870.

Messrs. Oxlard and Hocking's patent calciner is in full work, and is a complete success.

(Signed) WILLIAM GILES, Manager.

Pendarves United Mines, Camborne, 14th February, 1871.

I have great pleasure in saying that your patent calciner continues to give entire satisfaction, and is capable of doing any amount of work if properly served. In the absence of the clerk, whose book will show the exact quantity of coal, I can only say we are consuming considerably less than half what we did with the ovens.

(Signed) REGINALD T. GRIFFITHS, Purser and Manager.

Terms for erection, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Patentees—Dr. OXLAND, Comp'yon Gifford, Plymouth; or to Mr. JOHN HOCKING, Jun., Trewiggle-terrace, Kestruth.

## LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINES

FOR MAIN LINE TRAFFIC, SHORT LINES, COLLIERIES, CONTRACTORS, IRONWORKS, MANUFACTORIES, &c., from a superior specification, equal to their first-class Railway Engines, and specially adapted to sharp curves and heavy gradients, may always be had at a short notice from—

MESSRS. BLACK, HAWTHORN, AND CO.,  
LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, AND STATIONARY ENGINE WORKS,  
GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.

London Office: 118, CANNON STREET, E.C.

MECHANICAL VENTILATORS FOR MINES  
MESSRS. BLACK, HAWTHORN, AND CO.,  
LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, AND STATIONARY ENGINE WORKS,  
GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.

HAVE now a speciality for the construction of the "GUILFAN" FAN, with their Engines designed expressly for them. Tenures on application.

London Office: 118, CANNON STREET, E.C.

PISTONS, AND AIR-PUMP BUCKETS,  
FITTED WITH  
PATENT ELASTIC METALLIC PACKING;

Of which above FIVE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED have been made by  
MESSRS. MATHER AND PLATT,  
SALFORD IRONWORKS, MANCHESTER.

## CRUSHER ROLLS.

THE SANDYCROFT FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS  
COMPANY (LIMITED),  
Are now MANUFACTURING CRUSHER ROLLS of PECULIARLY HARD  
and TOUGH METAL, and are OPEN to UNDERTAKE the SUPPLY of ANY  
QUANTITY, and to any PATTERN REQUIRED.

Prices and particulars of the above, and of every description of Mining  
Machinery, Forgings, Pitwork, Water Wheels, Crushing, Dressing, and  
Sawing Machinery, and Mining Tools of all kinds, &c., &c., may be obtained  
on application at the works of the company.

SANDYCROFT, near CHESTER; or at their London Office,  
MESSRS. JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS, 6, QUEEN STREET PLACE, E.C.

## WILLOUGHBY BROTHERS'

PATENT STEAM ORE STAMPER.  
The MOST SIMPLE and ECONOMICAL DIRECT-ACTING STEAM-ORE  
STAMPER in existence.

Apply, for prices and particulars, to WILLOUGHBY BROTHERS, Foundry  
Bedruth; or Central Foundry, Plymouth.

## CANNOCK CHASE COAL BY CANAL AND RAILWAY.

THE COMPANY SEND COAL BY RAILWAY, in trucks,  
TO ALL STATIONS, and LOAD CANAL BOATS at their extensive wharves  
on the Anglesley branch of the Birmingham Canal, adjoining the colliery; and  
also SUPPLY best LAYCOCK'S GARESFIELD COKE, FIRE  
BRICKS and CLAY RETORTS, free on board ship, Tyne Dock, Newcastle  
Tyneside.

Canal gas coal, 15,000 feet of gas per ton. Illuminating power of  
standard candles, 32½ candles.

For prices, apply to JOHN N. BROWN,  
ANGLESEY CHAMBERS, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM,  
LONDON OFFICE, 455, NEW OXFORD STREET.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED),  
ESTABLISHED 1847.  
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE INVITED FOR 13,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH, TRANSFERRABLE TO BEARER WHEN FULLY PAID-UP.

# The Imperial Brazilian Collieries (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

The liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

CAPITAL £100,000, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

Issue of £75,000, in 15,000 shares of £5 each. The Brazilian Provincial Government have subscribed for 2000 shares. Deposit 10s. per share on application, and £1 10s. on allotment, and the residue by calls not exceeding £1 each, and at intervals not less than three months.

TRUSTEES.  
JOHN HENNINGS NIX, Esq. (Messrs. Fuller, Banbury, Nix, and Mathieson).  
Rear-Admiral Sir W. KING-HALL, K.C.B.

DIRECTORS.  
E. BRYDGES WILLYAMS, Esq., M.P.—CHAIRMAN.  
Lord BINGHAM, M.P.  
Rear-Admiral Sir WM. KING-HALL, K.C.B.  
E. LEIGH PEMBERTON, Esq., M.P.

BANKERS—Messrs. FULLER, BANBURY, NIX, and MATHIESON, 77, Lombard-street.

SOLICITOR—WALTER WEBB, Esq., 27, Gresham-street.

SECRETARY—GEORGE H. CARDOZO, Esq.

OFFICES, —15, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.

## PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring, and working on an extensive scale, the valuable collieries of Arrolo dos Ratos, situated in the neighbourhood of the town of São Jerônimo, on the River Jacuhy, in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, in the Empire of Brazil.

The vendors have brought the collieries to their present state of development, and worked the same for some years past, during which time they have supplied, under a contract now subsisting, the Provincial Government with coal for the consumption of their steamers; but they have laboured under the disadvantage, as regards transport, of having to convey the produce to the place of shipment, a distance of 9 miles, by bullock drays.

There are 2 miles of working galleries opened, throughout the whole of which coal equal to Newcastle exists without a fault or dislocation.

The purpose to which the capital will be applied are—the construction of a locomotive tramway from the pit's mouth to the place of shipment, the erection of suitable works, the purchase of the requisite rolling and floating stock, the payment of the purchase-money, and the provision of the requisite working capital. The capital is fixed at an amount fully adequate to these purposes, the fulfilment of which will enable the company to raise and distribute daily a minimum of 300 tons of coal.

The value and importance of this undertaking are manifest when it is considered that these are the only collieries at work in Brazil, that they contain extensive beds of valuable coal, which will constitute a practically inexhaustible source of supplying the present demands of the Empire, while the stimulus which the presence of native coal in the market will offer to the establishment of manufacturing industry will create a demand not now existing.

Official returns obtained from the Board of Trade shows that in the year 1868, 517,800 tons of coal were reported from this country to Brazil and the River Plate, exclusive of coke, clinkers, &c., since which time the exports have considerably increased.

The different gas companies and other coal consumers in the principal towns of those countries pay a heavy tax in the shape of freight from England, amounting to between 200 and 300 per cent., on the price at the port of exportation; and it may be mentioned that other large towns in the province of Rio Grande do Sul are about to be lighted with gas.

As the result of careful estimates, and after making a liberal allowance for all working and administrative expenses, and also for a sinking fund to provide for the redemption of the capital, a minimum net profit of 30 per cent. may be expected to be earned on the capital of the company by disposing of the coal at prices far below those at which English coal is sold in the Brazils. The following is offered as an approximate table of the relative prices:—

Ports.	Approximate prices of British coal.	Company's prices.	Profit to the company per ton.
Porto Alegre.....	50s. to 60s.	24s.	14s.
Pelotas .....	41s. to 50s.	30s.	14s.
Rio Grande do Sul .....	41s. to 50s.	30s.	14s.
Monte Video .....	40s. to 44s.	33s.	14s.
Buenos Ayres .....	40s. to 44s.	35s.	14s.
Zarzario .....	50s. to 60s.	35s. to 40s.	14s.

Power is reserved to the directors to invest annually out of the profits of the company the sum of £2000 in Consols or other English Government Securities, in the names of the above-mentioned trustees, to be applied either as a sinking fund to replace the capital, or to be divided as a bonus, as may be hereafter decided upon.

The property acquired by the company consists of—

1.—The Arrolo dos Ratos Colliery, its plant, materials, and stock in trade of all descriptions.

2.—A house, buildings, and premises, with 60 acres of freehold land, with river frontage.

3.—The absolute right to work 847 acres of the coal field of the Jacuhy.

4.—The right contingent upon the expenditure of every £2000 further, within a period of 10 years, on works connected with the mine, to take in, as occasion may require, 169 acres. The outlay contemplated to be made by this company will confer upon it rights over 5000 acres, containing, according to actual survey, coal seams of great thickness, and forming, in fact, the whole of the known coal basin of the Jacuhy.

The term of the concession is 30 years from October 6th, 1866; and by the 20th clause it is provided, that should the Government thereafter not think proper to renew the concession, it shall purchase the entire property of the company at a valuation. There is no dead rent, but a royalty of 1-20th is reserved to the Crown, payable in coal, or its wholesale money value.

The price to be paid by the company is £30,000, and a royalty during the term of the present concession of 4½d. per ton on the coal sold is reserved to the vendors, who pay the preliminary expenses.

The quality of the coal is equal to Newcastle coal, and at the Paris Exhibition of 1867 the prize was awarded to it.

## THE IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN COLLIERIES (LIMITED).

### FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Imperial Collieries (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to the bankers of the company the sum of £, being a deposit of 10s. per share on shares in the above company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot me, and I agree to pay the sum of £1 10s. per share on allotment, and to sign the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company when required; and I authorise you to insert my name on the Register of Members for the number of shares allotted to me.

Signature and name in full .....

Residence .....

Date.....August, 1871. Description.....(Addition to be signed by applicant desiring the allotment of paid-up shares payable to bearer.)

I desire to pay up my subscription in full on allotment.

Signature .....

Issue of 10,000 Shares of £1 each fully paid, to carry into execution the report of GEORGE HENWOOD, Esq., Mining Engineer.

These shares are now offered to the public upon the following conditions:—10s. per share deposit, to be paid at the time of application, to the bankers, and the remaining 10s. on allotment.

The deposit may be made with the bankers, or sent by post to the company's offices, St. Clement's House, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C., accompanied by a cheque, crossed "Metropolitan Bank."

CAPITAL £12,500, IN 12,500 SHARES OF £1 EACH, FULLY PAID,

Of which 2500 shares have been subscribed and paid on.

10s. on application, and 10s. on allotment.

### DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM TUXFORD, Esq., Director of the Great Laxey Mining Company (Limited).  
JOSEPH HOPGOOD, Esq., 54, St. James-street, W.  
JAMES STEWART, Esq., 147, Leadenhall-street.  
THOMAS HARVEY, Esq., St. Clement's House, E.C., Director of the Prince of Wales Slate Company (Limited)—MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BANKERS—THE METROPOLITAN BANK (Limited), Cornwall.

SECRETARY—MR. JOHN DRANE.

OFFICES, —60, 61, and 62, ST. CLEMENT'S HOUSE, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

This mineral property possesses advantages of an unusual character, being situated on the slope of a mountain, where the veins can be worked from 200 to 500 yards deep by levels alone. The ore, a yellow sulphuret of copper, is of great richness and purity. A sample assayed by Messrs. Cladet and Co., produced nearly 19 per cent. fine copper, being about five times the average product of Cornish copper ores; and other samples have produced as much as 24 to 36 per cent. exclusive of silver.

There is also a fine vein of silver-lead, which is believed to be of considerable value, producing by assay upwards of 60 per cent. for lead, and 12 ozs. of silver per ton; thus, as will be seen, enhancing greatly the value of this unique property. The enduring character of these mineral veins is proved in the adjoining mine, the Drw-y-Coed, the oldest mine in Wales, said to have commenced working in the year 1600, which has returned enormous profits and is still yielding a large amount of copper from a great depth below the valley, having been gradually worked down from the top of the mountain. The Gwm Dwyfor is a purely virgin mine, in whole ground, from which large quantities of copper ore have been raised by manual labour alone. The permanent character of these mines is placed beyond all reasonable doubt. A railway is now being completed direct from the mines to the ship's side, which will be in lineal communication at Porthmadog with the Festiniog, the Cambrian, and the proposed Merionethshire Railways.

The following is extracted from Mr. HENWOOD's report on this property:— I have completed my three days survey and examination of these mines, and now express my opinion thereon. The seat extends one mile and a half east and west on the course of the lodes, and the same distance north and south, and is, therefore, practically inexhaustible. The physical aspect of the country is a steep descent on the south side of a mountain, rising to an altitude of nearly 2000 ft. above the level of the sea. The strata are Cambrian slates, between protruded rocks of hornblende and felspathic porphyries on the east and west,

and are traversed by dykes of elvan, greenstone rock, &c., having a north-east and south-west strike, with faults and cross-courses of quartzose rock, running in the same direction. The lodes are numerous, bearing east and west, or within a few degrees of these points. The natural facilities for working it have never been exceeded. The mines may be worked for generations by day levels or adits; the ascent being so steep, short galleries only will be required to reach the lodes, when the winzes or communicating shafts, to remove the ore, will be all the exceptions required either for ventilation or drainage.

I proceeded to examine No. 1, or the upper copper mine, by entering the old men's level 900 ft. above the river in the valley; the lode here has not been cut through from wall to wall, the footwall only being visible; this is well defined, and dips north about 25°; only 17 ft. in width of the lode has been proved, and the surface appearances show it to be very much wider. A few fathoms east and west have been driven, and a pit sunk 10 or 12 ft., from which nearly all the produce has been carried away and sold. At the entrance to the level pits of the old men's refuse still attest the richness of the ore that had been sent to the market; still better proof, however, is afforded by the present state of the end east, from which I broke splendid specimens of yellow ore; I never saw better at so shallow a depth, 10 ft. from the surface. The pit sunk water prevented the previous workers following the rich shoot of ore gone down. You may at once resume the work, as your deeper levels have let the water down. The lode is composed of quartz, gossan, oxide of iron, chloride, white and yellow mica, with rich peacock and yellow copper ore, worth at present 2 tons per fathom; this level should be extended through the lode, and the place cleared up to raise it once more.

No. 2, or lower level of upper mine, has been commenced about 29 fms. south of 26 yards below the old men's. It has been driven several fathoms to cut the lode; the first few fathoms were in loose disturbed rock, mixed with erratic stones of lodestuff, "tumblers," yielding abundant evidence of the contents of the lodes above, whence they must have been disrupted. At a few feet from the

entrance into the solid rock a lode, 3½ ft. wide, was intersected, bearing true east and west, having smooth well defined walls, and dipping slightly north, about 6 in. in a fathom; this lode is composed of quartz, capels, mica, and copper ore; 10 ft. north of this a lode, 8 ft. wide, was met with, the walls well developed, and having the same direction as that previously described; it is composed of quartz, capels, chlorite, mica, a little blend, with yellow copper ore throughout, a splendid lode, nearly perpendicular; in depth these two lodes will probably unite.

In order to give you a comparative idea of the value of the property, allow me to observe that you have a mine literally inverted; you have all the time and immense cost of sinking shafts saved, irrespective of the enormous expense for such machinery as would be absolutely necessary to develop such splendid lodes—a saving of not less than £30,000 in money, and ten years in time—besides which you may make these mines remunerative forthwith.

Most of our great mines commenced under somewhat similar but infinitely less favourable conditions, the heights of the hills not affording back to anything like the extent obtainable here. In the great mining districts of Cumberland, Yorkshire, Durham, and North Wales kindred attempts have invariably been attended by permanent successes. In India, the greatest of silver-lead I made, and which is now yielding grand results, was under circumstances perfectly identical.

Messrs. Cladet's assay of the copper and lead, from samples taken from the waste heap, gave the following results:—Copper, 18·90 per cent.; lead, 62·00 per cent.

Further assays of various samples taken by Mr. Henwood have confirmed the belief that the copper, as well as the lead, contains a considerable quantity of silver, and that the matrix of the lodes is also rich in silver. There is, therefore, no doubt that from these large and highly productive lodes not only may great returns of copper and lead be anticipated, but that the value of the property will be largely enhanced by the returns from the silver, which evidently permeates not only the entire mineral portion of the lodes, but the whole of the matrix contained between the walls.

The following are results of assays of lead, silver, and copper, made by Prof. White, from the refuse of the lodes:—

No. 1.—Lead, 30 per cent.; silver, 12 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton.  
No. 2.—Lead, 11·4 per cent.; silver, 11 ozs. 15 dwts. 4 grs. per ton.  
No. 3.—Lead, 29·1 per cent.; silver, 12 ozs. 14 dwts. 9 grs. per ton.  
No. 4.—Copper, 36·1 per cent.; silver, 4 ozs. 11 dwts. 3 grs. per ton.  
No. 5.—Copper, 12·7 per cent.; silver, 7 ozs. 3 dwts. 11 grs. per ton.  
No. 6.—Silver, 8 ozs. 2 dwts. 5 grs. per ton.

New Prince of Wales Slate Company (Limited), and Cwm Dwyfor Copper and Silver-lead Mines Company (Limited)—Agreement, 5th November, 1868.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares, and a full copy of the report of G. Henwood, Esq., Mining Engineer, can be had at the offices of the company, St. Clement's House, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

In the event of no allotment being made, the whole of the deposit will be immediately returned.

## Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—

CORBYN'S HALL NEW FURNACES COMPANY (Limited).—This company purposes, with a capital of 20,000*l.*, in 40 shares, of 500*l.* each, to carry on the business of ironmasters, manufacturers, founders, and workers and dealers in iron and steel. It is also empowered by its Memorandum of Association to acquire and develop mines and collieries. The directors are—Benjamin Wood, Bromley House, near Dudley; Hugh W. Dallas, 23, Great George-street, Westminster; W. H. Ward, 6, Clarence-terrace, New Hampton; and G. Worthington.

BRIGHTON CLARENDON HOTEL COMPANY (Limited).—Under the auspices of the Limited Liability Act many hotel companies have been established in the metropolis and the provinces. This company, the capital of which is 32,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares, is formed to acquire the Clarendon Mansions at Brighton, with all the appurtenances thereof, which are to be converted into a large hotel for the accommodation of visitors to London-super-Mare. The promoters are—Arthur White, 14, Clarendon-road, Notting-hill; J. E. F. Aylmer, Woodfield Villa, Streatham; John Giles, 28, Craven-street; James Martin, 335, Wandsworth-road; Chester Foulsham, 146, Brixton-road, S.W.; G. A. Addison, 17, Charles-street, St. James's; Morgan Watson, Worcester Park.

TEES BRIDGE IRON COMPANY (Limited).—This is a manufacturing and trading concern, which, upon a capital of 60,000*l.*, in 600 shares, of 100*l.* each, proposes carrying on the business of ironmasters and iron and steel manufacturers in the North of England. The directors consist of Joseph Dodds, Esq., M.P., Stockton-on-Tees; Joseph Richardson, Esq., J.P., Woodlands, Stockton-on-Tees; J. Stevenson, Esq., ironmaster, Ormesbury Park End; John G. Chapman, Esq., colliery owner, Crook, near Bishop's Auckland; and John Mayor, Esq., Churton Lodge, near Chester.

REAFADDA MINING COMPANY (Limited).—This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working the mineral property known as the Holyford Mine, in the township of Reafadda, county of Tipperary, Ireland. The gentlemen whose names appear on the company's Memorandum of Association are—William Aldred, 28, Pall Mall, Manchester; R. Y. Smith, 22, Westminster-street, Dublin; John Cash, 21, Clifford-street, Manchester; F. A. Readin, 29, Moss-lane, Manchester; R. Stockwell, Levenshulme, near Manchester; J. A. Ingram, Lapwing Farm, Lancashire; and W. J. Aldred, Pendleton, Manchester, all of whom take up one share each.

PROVIDENT LAND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 32,907*l.*, in 65,814 shares, of 10*l.* each. The object of this company is to buy up from the Metropolitan Land and Finance Company (Limited) certain lands belonging to it, the residue of a quantity which has been sold, as well as other land already sold but not actually conveyed; this land and any other to be acquired by the company to be devoted to building or other purposes. The subscribers are—John Lindsay, 51, Cannon-street, E.C., 1 share; Thomas Haverson, 56, Bethnal-green-road, 1; John Lambert, 8, Upper Clifton-street, Finsbury, 1; Albert Glover, Maindenhead-court, 1; D. F. Davidson, Tottenham, 1; George Fisher, 147, Leadenhall-street, E.C., 1; and N. J. Powell, Shortlands, Kent, 1.

STAR OF NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY (Limited).—This company, bearing a name somewhat similar to one recently registered, adds another to the already long list of undertakings established to develop the resources of the district of Nevada, now well known for its valuable mineral properties. The capital is 50,000*l.*, in 2*l.* shares, and the objects of the company are to acquire mineral properties and work the same, or to purchase shares or interests in mining companies already in operation in that part of the world. The promoters (who take up 270 shares between them) are—S. J. Green, 28, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C., 100 shares; James Miles, Upper Thame-street, 100; Thomas Green, 37, Watergate-street, Chester, 50; Geo. Dore, 27, Park-road, Hornsey, 5; B. P. Daniels, 18, Regent's Park-road, 5; L. V. Bergue, 2, Ewe-terrace, King's Cross, 5; Thomas Simmons, Dulwich-road, Herne Hill, 5.

SOUTH LISBURN SILVER-LEAD AND BLENDY MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 12,000*l.*, in 12,000 shares of 1*l.* each. This company is formed to buy off the interests of Messrs. W. and T. Grundy in certain mines in the parish of Gwmm

## Meetings of Public Companies.

## LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Thursday, Mr. CHAMPION JONES in the chair.

Mr. CLAPPISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors (which appears in our advertising columns) was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said that since the last meeting events had occurred without parallel in their own or any other country, but still they were now at an end, and contending nations were balancing their accounts. The money market showed an amount of wealth which was extreme, and if bankers found an absence of profit arising from a rate of interest depressed to its very lowest point, still they were not insensible to the fact that, at all events, the present aspect of affairs induced the hope of universal peace throughout all Europe, and probably the world. (Hear, hear.) The aggregate deposits at the Bank showed a total of 14,505,228L, an increase of 1,109,000L; he was not certain that it had ever been in their power to announce an augmentation to the same extent within six months, and that particular portion of deposits which bore interest was absolutely less than during the previous half-year. It was, therefore, their current and working balance that had had the larger proportion of the increase. They had now the use of another capital of 1,000,000L without payment of interest. (Hear, hear.) The branches continued to be 112 opened daily, and 34 as the wants of each locality required. The dividend was the same amount as the last half-year—9 per cent. —that is, 6 per cent., and 3 per cent. as bonus. It was not the easiest thing in the world to get this amount of profit when the rate of interest had averaged only 27. 11s. 6d., the rate having been 3 per cent. during the second half of last year. Of all the sources of revenue open to the bank the discounting of mercantile bills was one of the safest, and the extension made in this department somewhat compensated for the reduction in the rate of interest—a very small amount of interest upon a very large figure realised very much larger results than a very large commission upon a very reduced figure. Therefore, he hoped the report now presented would receive the approbation of the shareholders. (Hear, hear.) The variable summer will have tried the energy and patience of the customers of the bank in the country, and although the hay crops were beyond what was expected, there was some disappointment with the hops, but that was somewhat compensated for by the augmented price of wool. The number of accounts was now 75,000, there having been the important addition during the last six months of 1820. (Hear, hear.) The shareholders numbered 2410, an increase of 100 during six months. Upon the debtor side of the account the paid-up capital of 1,000,000L, and reserve fund of 500,000L remained unaltered. He had already spoken of the amount due to customers as standing at 14,000,000L, the liabilities or acceptances covered by securities amounted to 2,640,138L, a decrease as compared with December of 469,000L. The gross profit of 251,931L showed a decrease of 3226L, arising from the decreased rate of interest. On the credit side there was the item of cash on hand and with the Bank of England amounting to 2,130,797L, and cash placed at call and at notice covered by securities 2,131,464L, making a total of 4,262,261L. Investments in Government and guaranteed stocks, 1,400,764L; and other stocks and securities, 145,102L; making a total of 1,545,867L. These items, together approaching to 6,000,000L, constituted their ordinary working reserve, and was ready for all emergencies. The total showed an increase of 657,000L. Discounted bills and advances to customers, 10,061,587L, was an increase of 454,000L; liabilities of customers for drafts accepted by the bank, 2,640,138L; making a total of 12,701,720L. Freehold premises, 245,735L, showed a decrease of 1913L. There had been no recent valuation, and the item probably by no means represented the actual value of the property. He explained at the last meeting that they had built, and in other cases partly rebuilt, 11 new branches within the last three or four years. The salaries and other expences, which amounted to 107,901L, showed an increase of 4018L, arising from various payments made after Dec. 31, although due at Christmas. He then referred to the items in the profit and loss account, stating that the balance brought forward of 4449L; the gross profit, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to 250,280L, which he hoped would meet with the approval of the shareholders. (Hear, hear.) When the current rate of interest was remembered, which by the late action of the Bank of England was now 2 per cent., he was sure their friends in the provinces, where branches were kept open for their particular accommodation, were too reasonable to expect that they should also participate in the Bank rate, for the bank could, of course, only recoup itself the expenses of management out of the ordinary transactions with customers. A system had been adopted at the different offices of extending the discount accommodation wherever it could be done with safety, so that in some way they might compensate for the present low rate of interest out of the amount of first-class bills discounted, amounting to 7,400,000L. He had the authority of the principal officer of the bank—a most competent authority to judge upon questions of this kind—for stating that a 20L note would cover the entire loss. (Hear, hear.) As to the clearing-house—the representative of the concentrated commerce of this metropolis of the financial world—upon one day during the last month of July there was cleared no less than 36,000,000L. The operations of the June as compared with the December quarter, showed an excess of over 200,000,000L. He appealed to this as an important evidence of the improving commerce of the country, and that circulation was alive. All he had, in conclusion, to say was that owing to advancing years Mr. J. W. Burnester had retired from the direction, and that Mr. Frederick Youle had been elected in his place. He then moved that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.—Mr. BLYTH seconded the proposition, which was put, and carried without discussion.

Upon the proposition of Dr. O'REILLY, seconded by Mr. CORDUROY, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors for the successful manner in which they continued to conduct the business of the bank.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the proprietors for this renewal of their confidence, and they might be assured that they would all continue to do their utmost to promote the prosperity of the bank. (Hear, hear.)

The meeting then separated.

## FALCON CLIFF MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held on July 27, at the offices of the company, Dale-street, Liverpool,

Mr. W. R. CRITCHLEY (Chairman of Directors) presiding.

In moving the adoption of the reports and accounts (which were passed unanimously), the CHAIRMAN congratulated the shareholders on the prospects of the company; and, referring to his and his brother directors having originally (after an independent survey by Capt. Mitchell for his personal guidance) taken up the company on its own merits as an investment, and without bonus or premium of any kind, he said they had no reason to regret having done so, the mine having turned out even better than had been anticipated. If the shareholders wished for information on any point, they had Capt. Francis (their consulting engineer) and Mr. Bow (the secretary) present, who could give them full information from recent personal visits, and would explain to them the plans and sections, which were now in the office.

Mr. GEORGE DAWES (director), in seconding the resolution, called attention to a short report that day received from the mining engineer (Capt. John Barkell), announcing that as they approached the Glen lode, in the cross-cut from Critchley's shaft, the men had been met by large quantities of gas issuing from the ground in the forebreast of such a nature as at times to paralyse them, and render them unable to work, their candles all the while burning brightly, a feature to which all practical men would know that Capt. Barkell was justified in attaching the greatest importance, this gas being only found in rich mines and in the immediate neighbourhood of large bodies of ore.

Mr. J. J. STILT (of Liverpool) proposed the next resolution—"That the retiring directors, Messrs. W. R. Critchley, G. Dawes, H. K. Aspinall, and J. H. Warhurst, be re-elected." After alluding in feeling terms to the loss the board had sustained in the death of his friend, Mr. Jacob G. Brown, he said that, looking at the prosperous position of the company so far as it had gone, they were much indebted to the directors for the zeal and efficiency which they had manifested during the past two years.—Mr. T. B. BROWN, after gracefully acknowledging the tribute which had been paid to the memory of his deceased relative, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Dr. Ainsworth, of Manchester (of whom Mr. J. Ridgway Bridson, of Bolton, spoke from 25 years' personal friendship as a good geologist and an acquisition to the board);—Mr. Edmund Buckley, of Liverpool (whom the directors pressed to join the board, as being a large shareholder, and resident in Liverpool);—and Mr. E. W. Bird (who, in deference to the wishes of the meeting, accepted the

offices of director in place of that of solicitor, which he had hitherto held)—were also elected directors.

Mr. John S. Bleasdale was, on the motion of Mr. GEORGE DAWES and the CHAIRMAN, unanimously appointed auditor of the company for the ensuing year.

In proposing a vote of remuneration to the directors, which was unanimously carried, Mr. STILT said that they had hitherto been laying the foundations of an undertaking which he hoped would in the future be a great success; and though as shareholders they had not yet put money into their pockets, they had a body of directors who had given a great deal of time and labour to bring the company to its present position.

Mr. BARDSON, in seconding the motion, expressed himself as decidedly opposed to having an unpaid board, and said that at the meetings of another company, of which he was a large shareholder, he had continually urged that they could not have a proper control over directors unless they made them an allowance. He hoped that with regard to this company they would at a future day be able to offer a sum more proportionate to the value of the services rendered.

In moving a vote of thanks, which was cordially awarded to the directors, secretary, and mine manager, Mr. BUCKLEY spoke very highly of the appearance of everything at the mine (which he had visited in June last), and had largely increased his shareholding in consequence, and said that he believed Capt. Barkell, the resident engineer, to be an able and conscientious young man, and that under his management, and with the experience of Capt. Francis and their secretary, Mr. Bow, the interests of their shareholders would be thoroughly protected.

The SECRETARY stated that he would give due notice at the earliest opportunity of the date when the directors would be visiting the mine after the completion of the engine and machinery, and the board hoped as many shareholders as could make it convenient would accompany them.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been proposed by Dr. AYRTON, of Liverpool, in an appropriate speech, and carried by acclamation, the proceedings terminated.

## THE NEW GREAT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, on Monday,

Mr. HENRY L. PHILLIPS (managing director), in the chair.

The report of the directors (an abstract of which has already appeared), stated that it was with pleasure they are able to announce that a profit has been made of 2827L 8s. 8d., which was obtained by the results of the workings of the mine during the latter half of the period only to which the accounts refer. The amount of the expenditure incurred for purchase of mill, &c., new works, plant, and machinery, is 9588L 18s. 9d., which has been carried to the permanent, plant, machinery, and permanent works account, leaving the sum of 10,266L 14s. 7d. to represent the outlay incurred on the mining account proper, as regular mine cost, for the entire period of 14 months, and against which the returns of tin and arsenic are to be placed. The directors do not, however, recommend the distribution of a dividend on this occasion. The directors, however, think it may be fairly considered whether power should not be given to them to declare an ad interim dividend on the present capital, as profits will soon be accumulating for that purpose. The productive resources of the mines for profitable results are greatly in advance of the present appliances for returning large quantities of marketable ore; but as these are being augmented month by month, and the profits proportionately increased, the shareholders may think it desirable that some portion thereof should be distributed. It is a matter of hearty congratulation that this property possesses such tangible evidences of worth as incontestably to prove that it will become one of the most successful mines in the county of Cornwall. Apart from the time which these various works and operations have absorbed, the directors have had the task of dealing with a description of mineral hitherto never before treated for tin, and containing so large a proportion of arsenic as to require the erection of very extensive calcination works for its effectual elimination and sublimation. These matters have required the anxious consideration and attention of the executive; but they have satisfied in stating that the works have so far been very economically and skilfully carried out, and that Capt. Pryor has proved himself most worthy of the position he is placed in as the discoverer of so important an association of minerals, and as the superintendent of an extensive and very valuable property. The question has arisen with some of the shareholders of the company as to the continuance of its value for tin of the large lode now being worked. There can be no question whatever that the mineral wealth of this lode is enormous. The quantity of ore it is capable of yielding is beyond calculation or correct estimation; in fact, it is practically inexhaustible. No fear of the lode contracting in size need be entertained, for it is of similar magnitude and value in the adjoining property, owned by the proprietors of the West Great Consols Mines, and it has been tested there both in depth and length. The directors advert to this as proof of the richness and endurance of the lode, and also to show that its character is essentially uniform and permanent, and not irregular or hunchy. The importance of such a large lode is further established by the success of the celebrated Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, Tincroft, and Carn Brea Mines—all situated on one continuous lode—which four mines together are yielding immense profits (about 130,000L yearly), besides selling in the aggregate for some 8,000L.

These mines are situated similarly to New Great Consols—to the north of the granite hill, and precisely the same in position as regards proximity to the junction of the clay-slate and granite. It is these conditions which render this property so very valuable, and the profits correspondingly increased, so that the lode in the bottom part of the mine (the 74 fm. level) is actually becoming richer than above for tin, being there valued at over 100L per fathom for the alone. The directors would remind the shareholders that the beneficial results which have been achieved are entirely due to steady perseverance, and the support of the company through financial difficulties and obstacles of no ordinary character. Its collapse at one time would, in fact, have occurred but for the assistance continually devoted to its maintenance by the present board, who persevered in spite of the openly expressed opinion of local authorities (so called) that tin would not be found in remunerative quantity, which representations greatly impeded the exertions of the executive.

The report of Capt. Richard Pryor congratulated the shareholders on their being in possession of such a valuable property; and when the whole of the required appliances are completed in order to work the mine on a larger scale, there will be a mining property no second to any one tin mine in the county for profitable results, and this is certainty, and not a speculation. They have already discovered from the bottom of the 61 fm. level to the back of the 68 fm. level (the bottom of the mine) 35,000L worth of profitable tin ground alone, and by continuing to cut up the lode which is still standing at and about these points, he fully believes that these figures will be very considerably increased, thus proving the bottom part of the mine to be the great point, and that the mine is in its infancy, being now only 86 fms. below adit or 98 fms. from surface. The next sale of tin will be full 21 tons for one month, stamping with only 36 heads of stamps, and this fully bears out all his former statements respecting the real value of this property. He repeated, fearless of contradiction, give them the necessary appliances, and there will be a mine not second to any tin mine in the county for profits.

The CHAIRMAN said it gave him and his colleagues unqualified pleasure in meeting the shareholders on this occasion, and congratulated them upon the great and well deserved success which had attended the operations of this company. In the reports now presented it would be seen that as profits amounting to 2827L 8s. 8d. had been made during the past few months, such a result was a striking commentary on the statements circulated since the discovery of tin was made in these mines, to the effect that it would not be found remunerative to work it. Apart, however, from the remarkable nature of that discovery in a scientific sense, it was peculiarly gratifying to be enabled to state beyond all question that the commercial and remunerative value of the discovery was of the highest importance. (Hear, hear.) That the tin should never have been before observed he could only attribute to the absence of sufficiently practical knowledge on the part of those who preceded the present management; however, he could only say that, although they had many obstacles placed in their way at first—and he knew of no successful concern that had not had difficulties at the outset—they had steadily persevered, and were now well rewarded by the position they had attained in the first rank of successful mines. The shareholders were aware that their profits had been obtained from only 36 heads of stamps, but as the dressing-floors became extended so would their profits be proportionately increased. Their excellent manager, Capt. Pryor, had already told them in his report that "their mines were second to no mines in the county for profits," and the full significance of that statement would be felt when it was remembered that Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, Carn Brea, and Tincroft were all tin mines, situated on one lode, and making profits of some 130,000L yearly, while they were selling for over three-quarters of a million of money in the market. As regarded the value of the lode possessed by this company, and from which such great results were being obtained, he would only point to the rich specimens of tin on the table, just broken by Captain Pryor from the lode in the 74 fathom level, and ask them if any other mine in the county could produce better. (Hear, hear.) It appeared that valuable as the lode was found to be in all the places cut into (and its value had been tested in every level) that it was even richer in the deeper levels, being there worth 120L or more per fathom. (Hear, hear.) During the past 18 months the lode had been sufficiently laid open for an opinion to be expressed as to its value, and Capt. Pryor, who was present, would tell them something of its value that would, doubtless, astonish them, although it did not so much surprise him (the Chairman), because he knew so well what this lode was capable of doing. The returns and profits would now tell their own tale, and he relied upon facts and figures to establish the value of these wonderful mines. The erection of the machinery and the laying out of the tin floors had been well considered, and everything had been constructed with a view to permanency, and this would tell greatly in the future development of the mines. His opinion of New Consols was shown by the fact that he had during the past two years considerably increased his interest in it, and was now the largest shareholder in the company, and he was certain every year would enormously add to its value, for the size of the lode, its productiveness, and extent could not fail to place these mines (and also the West Great Consols Mines adjoining, in which he was very largely interested) by the side of those which had acquired historical

celebrity. He might mention that his colleagues, whose exertions had contributed so much to the prosperity of the concern, shared his opinion as to its value, for the board held altogether more than two-thirds of the whole property, and there was no doubt the mines would be famous mines for generations to come, and their children's children would reap substantial benefits from what they were now doing. He would conclude by moving the adoption of the directors' report and accounts. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HALL seconded the motion.

Mr. YOUNG enquired the tenure upon which the property was held?—The CHAIRMAN said the property was held for 21 years, from the Duchy of Cornwall, at a nominal fixed rent, which merged into dues. He might mention that the Duchy were much delighted with what had been done. The dues were 120L but if they were to get silver, which they might eventually, of course, have to pay dues on it. In reply to other questions, the Chairman stated that the profitable extraction of the arsenic materially reduced the cost of producing the tin. It was found that about 7 tons of arsenic were produced to 1 ton of black tin. They found a ready sale for their arsenic.

Capt. RICHARD PRYOR said there was no doubt that, as in Dolcoath and other mines, there would be found less arsenic in depth. The sample of ore, which was taken from the 74 fm. level, contained 75 per cent. of solid tin, which was equal to 14 cwt. per ton of tin.

Mr. YOUNG wished to ask whether, as this was a new association of mineral-sorts of *lucus naturae*—it was likely to prove permanent in character?

The CHAIRMAN said that at least 10,000 tons had been tested.

Capt. PRYOR said that as soon as he had the necessary appliances he would make New Great Consols equal to Tincroft, Dolcoath, or Carn Brea. They had had a great deal of uphill work, but all their difficulties had been overcome and they were getting into a position to return profits to the shareholders for their outlay. Since December, 1867, when they commenced building the appliances, they had produced 170 tons of black tin, worth now 73L per ton, and had actually sold 130 tons, and if no unforeseen accident occurred they would sell for this month 23 or 24 tons. They would stamp 24 tons of tin in one month with 36 heads of stamps, but he should not be satisfied until there were 100 heads at work. Taking the minimum calculation, there were already discovered 300,000L worth of profitable ground. New Great Consols was a tin mine second to none in Cornwall. It was invariably the case that when a good mine was discovered two-thirds of the shares were held in the county, but in this case there was not a single Cornish shareholder; such an instance was never known. He was proud to be the manager of such a property. The stone at the table was a fair sample taken from the 74, and if he were to value the iron at that point at 150L per fathom, he should not be saying too much, but every month's sale of tin would show the position of New Great Consols.

Mr. YOUNG asked if the lode went beyond the company's property?—The CHAIRMAN said it ran west into West Great Consols, an extensive piece of ground that was originally worked, like New Great Consols, for coppery mica; he believed that West Great Consols had sold more coppery mica than New Great Consols.

Mr. DAY asked when the additional stamps would be at work?—Captain PRYOR said that the 24 heads would be at work in about six weeks' time.

Mr. YOUNG asked whether the proposed additional 5000L would be sufficient to complete the 24 heads and the additional calciners?

The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative, adding that although they intended to gradually increase the appliances they did not want to increase the capital and for that reason they had been hesitating about the 5000L now proposed to be raised. The present 32 heads of stamps returned a profit of 500L per month, to pay an interim dividend of 5 per cent. per annum would absorb only 150L. With 60 heads and six calciners they might fairly hope to realise a profit of 1000L per month.

Captain PRYOR said that without any further development they had enough staff to keep 100 heads of stamps constantly supplied for six years, an amount not to be seen in any other mine in Cornwall. It should be remembered that any increase of appliances would rapidly pay for itself.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that there was such a large amount of ore ground shallow—sufficient, as Capt. Pryor had just said, to keep 100 heads of stamps constantly at work for six years—that there was no real necessity to sink deeper for some time to come. Be-sides, in the 80 fathom level, in which nothing had been done on the main part of the lode, there were many thousands of pounds worth of mineral to be laid open.

The motion adopting the reports and balance-sheet was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. YOUNG was sure that shareholders could not have heard the various statements made without feeling a considerable amount of satisfaction. They were much indebted to their managing director for the constant perseverance he had shown, and also to Capt. Pryor for having successfully overcome numerous difficulties, and removed many local prejudices. He thought the least shareholders could do was to offer to Capt. Pryor some real acknowledgement for his great services, and as a testimony of the shareholders' gratitude to him for his perseverance and honesty in the discharge of his duties. He would suggest that sum of 50L gain as to be presented to Capt. Pryor.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors were fully aware of the great value of Capt. Pryor's services, and that it had been with a labour of love. The difficulties which Capt. Pryor had had to contend against locally were equal only to difficulties encountered by the executive financially. On behalf of the board, wished to record their sense of the great value of Capt. Pryor's services. (Hear, hear.) He had much pleasure in seconding the proposition.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

Capt. PRYOR said he was extremely obliged for this substantial acknowledgement of his services. His greatest pleasure and satisfaction was to do the best he could for his employers. He had had many practical men to contend against, and that, naturally enough, made him the more anxious to prove to the world that he was right. The present was the proudest moment of his life, and as he remained a servant of the company, he would continue to honestly and truthfully exert his best energies towards the prosperity of the enterprise. (Hear, hear.) All he wanted was stamping-power to prove his statement that New Great Consols was equal to any tin mine in Cornwall. (Hear, hear.)

A resolution was passed empowering the directors to declare an interim dividend. Messrs. E. Hall and J. C. Hayward were re-elected directors, and Mr. Rutter was elected auditor.

An extraordinary general meeting was then held, at which it was unanimously resolved—"That the share capital of the company be increased by issue of 5000 new shares of 1L each, the said shares to be offered in the first instance pro rata to those shareholders who are entitled to an allotment of not less than five shares, or multiples of that number, and any shares not taken be disposed of upon such terms and in such manner as directors may think fit."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors was then passed.

The CHAIRMAN having appropriately acknowledged the vote, expressed a hope that at the next meeting there would be reason for shareholders to be still more deeply impressed than now with the value and profitable productiveness of the property. (Hear, hear.) He had deeply at heart the welfare of the company on account of his friends, apart from his own individual interest in it, which was very large. Such a mine as this did not fall to the lot of many. The possession of a reserve of ore (at a minimum estimate) of the

It was agreed that the present meeting should be held on the mine, but the illness of their Chairman had prevented that being done.

Capt. ROGERS, in reply to questions, stated that above the point now worth \$100 per fathom the lode was scarcely to value. He fully expected that in about 8 or 9 fms. west they would have a lode worth 1000 per fathom. In about a fortnight they would begin to sink another vein, where the lode was worth 400 per fathom. He considered the mine was now better than at any previous period. With the present prospects and price of tin they would soon begin to make regular profits. He calculated that the proposed drawing-engine would cost about \$5000, and that \$3000 of it would be liquidated out of the returns of the current quarter. There was no necessity whatever to make a call. The drawing-engine would effect a saving of 25% per month, so that in 18 months it would pay for itself.

Mr. ALFRED COOKE was pleased to find that the prospects had so much improved, and considered the explanation given by Capt. Rogers could not fail to be encouraging to every shareholder.

A letter was read from Mr. R. R. Michell (a member of the committee), regretting his inability to attend the meeting. It referred to the satisfactory way in which the bottom of the mine was opening out, the lode being worth \$80 per fathom, and recommended the erection of a steam drawing engine.

Mr. PETER WATSON mentioned that since 1869 there had been sold, to the value of nearly 23,000 tons, more than 323 tons. There were three shafts continually sinking. Extensive dressing-floors had been laid out, and calciners and large bundles erected, all of which had been paid for out of profits.

The accounts were passed and allowed, and (with the report) were ordered to be entered on the minutes; and Capt. Rogers was ordered to look out for a small steam winding-engine, with boiler, and report to the committee.

It was resolved that a special general meeting should be convened for the purpose of rescinding the resolution passed in January, any in lieu thereof to pass another resolution sanctioning further additional ground from the Great Western set to South Great Work, which the committee and the lords recommended. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### BRONFLOYD MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held on the mine, and, by adjournment, at the Queen's Hotel, Aberystwith, on Friday, July 28. The Hon. Col. VEREKER in the chair.

The notice of meeting was read, also the balance-sheet to June 30, when the following reports were presented:—

July 27.—Owing to the very severe winter, and the short supply of surface water in the early part of the summer, together with the great alterations and improvements made in our lower dressing-floors during the past six months, our surface operations have been very much retarded, otherwise we should have sampled more than 300 tons of lead ore. The following are the last settings and present values of the ground:—No. 1 Shaft, South Lode: The 30 wt. is extended from shaft 5 fms. on the south part of the lode, and a cross-cut north has been opened behind the end 8 fms.; the lode so far is principally spar, spotted with copper and lead; the ground is excessively hard—in fact, too hard to carry ore in paying quantities, and we must get a change in its character before we can expect to realise profitable results; this bargain is worked by four men, at 300s. per fathom.—No. 3 Shaft, North Lode: The further sinking is set to bring good men to sink this shaft from the 84 to the 100, in one bargain, 16 fms. on the dip of the lode; to cut plat, put in powerhouse, &c., for 262f. The shaft is extended west of shaft 20 fms.; the lode has throughout this drive produced lead ore in varied quantities. Six men are now employed in opening the lode to its full width to the north of this level, just behind the forebay, at 100s. per fathom; the lode is cut into in that direction 15 ft., which will on an average yield 2½ tons of lead ore per cubic fathom; the ground is exceedingly hard for breaking, but when it is opened out in proper sections it will be broken away more expeditiously, and at much less cost. There are four men stopping the lode in this level back towards the shaft, at 80s. per fathom. The lode is worth 2 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The 73 fm. level end east is extended from shaft 4 fms. 3 ft.; the part of the lode opened on by this level is producing about 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, worked by two men, at 160s. per fm. The 73 fm. level end west is extended from shaft 25 fms.; the part of the lode carried by this level is worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom, worked by four men, at 75s. per fathom. There are two stopes over the back of this level, worked by 10 men, at an average cost of 55s. per fathom, and are respectively worth 2½ and 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. The stope west of shaft in the back of the 82 fm. is worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom, worked by six men, at 95s. per fathom. The stope nearest the shaft, over this level, is worth 1 ton of ore per cubic fathom, worked by four men, at 60s. per fathom. The tribute pitch over the back of the 82 fm. is worked by four men, at 120s. per ton of clean dressed ore; the lode is producing about 10 cwt. of ore per cubic fathom. The 40 west is now extended beyond No. 3 shaft 100 fms., and is up to within 15 fms. of No. 4 shaft; the part of the lode carried by this drive is composed of killas, with ribs of spar, spotted with copper and muriatic; there is more water coming from the lode, which makes me feel confident we shall soon have an improvement here. In conclusion, I beg to say the mine never looked better, and with our new and efficient machinery we shall still further increase our returns.—THOS. KEMP.

The period which the appended balance-sheet covers has, owing to severe weather, been generally unfavourable for both underground and surface operations; the frost stopped for some weeks, while the late rains have greatly impeded the completion of the re-constructed floors, by rendering unsafe the building of masonry walls to carry the second crusher, &c.; however, the building will very shortly be completed, and the machinery erected. Notwithstanding these delays the mine has sold 300 tons of lead ore during the half-year, which is the largest sale the company has as yet made in six months, and, although at a low average price, it has, nevertheless, left a profit of 205s. Thus our returns and profits go on increasing, and I have no doubt whatever that the current half-year's sales will amount to 400 tons, and so confirm the estimate given in my last report of selling 700 tons of lead ore from the mine during the year 1871, against 549 tons for the year ending December last. Most of the members are aware that some years ago I introduced and succeeded in securing long bargains in the sinking of the shafts of the mine. Such bargains have resulted in a saving of money, and, what is oftentimes of more value, a great saving of time. The shaftmen are now accustomed to the practice, and the bargain which they have this day taken is for the most lengthened piece of shaftwork we ever contracted for. The main shaft of the mine will now be sunk on the south wall of the north lode; it will thus be done with greater expedition, and in all probability the bargain to carry it 100 yards from surface will be completed in about seven or eight months. The agent's report will convince you that the mine is opening out thoroughly well the deeper the workings get; its reserves are now largely increased, and are daily increasing; and when it is remembered that this champion lode is fully 40 ft. wide, yielding 10 or 12 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom for 25 or more fathoms long, the importance of the additional depth of the shaft to be reached in the space of time I have mentioned can hardly be over-estimated. For the information of the less initiated I may state that the ore ground between the 72 and the 84 being entirely whole—except the ore heading driven through it—cannot, with the value of the unbroken ground in the higher levels, be estimated to contain less than the sum of reserves shown in the balance-sheet (40,000s.). And, taking the proved value of the lode in the present bottom of the mine as an index of the ore ground contained in the fathoms now to be sunk, it will work out in figures thus:—25 fms. long by 16 fms. high = 400 fms., by 12 tons per cubic fathom = 4800 tons, which should realise 60,000s. as additional reserves. I believe that the improved mechanical dressing appliances introduced on the mine will result in our obtaining a larger percentage of lead ore from every ton of mineral stuff to be hereafter operated upon; and effect a great saving of manual labour; however, on this subject I shall be able to report more fully in detail at next meeting.—J. B. BALCOMBE.

Resolved.—“That the accounts and reports be received and adopted.”

Resolved.—“That a dividend of 1000s. be declared, payable on Aug. 4, being the thirty-first quarterly division of profits.”

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN it was resolved, “That in future all transfers of shares be made as parts of 1:01 stock, in accordance with the special resolution of October last, and that notice be given to the Stock Exchange accordingly.”

The CHAIRMAN, after the routine business was over, said it would, doubtless, be gratifying to hear the opinion of Capt. Absalom Francis (who, in conjunction with Capt. Davis, of Llywernog, had that day inspected the mine), and he would ask Capt. Francis to state his views.

A long and highly interesting discussion then took place as to the question which the members had that morning had of the re-constructed dressing-floors, and new appliances for the future manipulation of the rich ores of the mine.

Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS observed that these alterations and vast improvements had taken him quite by surprise; he never, in all his large experience, saw a mine finished as Bronfloyd now was. It would largely tend to lessen the surface labour cost, and retain, besides, a great quantity of the fine ore in slimes, which, as mining engineers, they knew floated away on the surface. The invention is that of your enterprising and painstaking managing director; and he felt satisfied that the brick-enclosed slime-pits, with the ingenious system of coke, will not only still the waters of the pits, and cause a valuable sediment to be deposited, but that the lighter film-like substance, which floats away like oil, will be saved by the resistance it now meets with under the admirable arrangement we have this day seen in work. Underground he (Captain Francis) had the benefit of Captain John Davis's intelligence and mining knowledge, and for himself could say that he has inspected Bronfloyd very many times during the last 20 years, but it never gave him so much pleasure as the visit of a day's working. The lode, indeed, is a masterly one, going down from level to level, increasing in its value, and looking as fresh as ever. Your lode is upwards of 9 fathoms wide, the reserves are increasing very fast, and the future returns of the mine will tell their own tale.

Mr. GEORGE DESVIGNES: Very good. Then we have got this machinery at the right time.—Capt. FRANCIS: Yes. In fact, you could not do the mine justice if he understood, by the perseverance of Mr. Balcombe (managing director), to a limited extent an experiment, but he thought the company would save a year by these new and securely sealed slime pits. (Cheers.)

Capt. JOHN DAVIS said, in reply to a shareholder, that his good opinion of the last inspection, and the improvement of the mine, the extended length of ore

by the cross-cut going through it, was richer than ever; in fact, as strong as it were within 5 fms. of the surface. It was opened in that direction 15 feet, 100 ft. throughout, and better lead a miner could not wish to see.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you see any indication of its cutting out?—Captain

Capt. FRANCIS: I endorse that, notwithstanding the laughter. The lode is

of the champion lodes of the Principality; from surface it dips about 2 feet

in the north, and then it goes down, gaining strength in depth, and in my

opinion it will continue to do so. In Cornwall mines are sunk to a depth of

600 ft., or 600 yards, in a similar stratum, and the veins are found to be equally

productive as at shallow depths.

Mr. DESVIGNES: From all we have heard and seen—and I have been connected

with Bronfloyd for 16 years—I feel that the company is under an immense obli-

igation to my friend, Mr. Balcombe. It is no new thing for him to have a vote

of thanks, and it is no new thing for him to be ever on the watch to improve the

interests of the undertaking; in fact, Bronfloyd is like a pet child to him. The

captain told me to-day that our excellent managing director had spent eight

hours a day for the last fortnight on the mine, superintending his own work.

1 and all  
much re-  
disposition  
predecessor  
regretted me

resumed me

repeated me

&lt;p

## Mining Correspondence.

## BRITISH MINES.

**BLAEN CAELAN.**—J. Evans, Aug. 2: Settings for August: The 20 east, to four men, at 140s. per fathom; the lode is composed of blue slate and spar, containing small branches of ore, worth about 5 cwt. per fathom. The 20, west of shaft, to four men, at 140s. per fathom; the lode in this level is very strong, producing a good mixture of lead, copper, and muntic, worth fully 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and if this continues we shall presently have good stopping ground. The stopes over the 10, east of shaft, to eight men, at 65s. per fathom; this stop is looking well, and will produce fully 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The stop in the back of the 25 adit, east of shaft, to six men, at 45s. per fathom; the lode in this stop is looking much the same, producing fully 1 ton per fathom. The stop further east in the back of the same level, to six men, at 45s. per fathom, producing the same quantity of ore, fully 1 ton per fathom; two men to continue the straight adit, at 120s. per fathom; also two men to drive east on the course of the lode from this level, at 100s. per fathom. The new adit, south of river, is set to four men, at 70s. per fathom. All our machinery is in good working order.

**BLUE HILLS.**—B. Bennett, A. Gripe, July 29: In the 66, east of Lether's, there is but little alteration to notice, scarcely any of the lode having been broken since last reported on. Wheal Betsy lode in the 18, east of Poulyear, is at present small. In the winze below this level, west of cross-cut, it is found below the gossan, and worth 82 per fathom. The stop below this level, east of cross-cut, is worth 61 per fathom, and the stop above, on the south part, is worth 71 per fathom. In clearing the Wheal Joy shaft below the adit, through the old workings on this lode, at 3 fms. deep, the whole ground was met with in the west end of the shaft, and at 5 fms. deep the bottom of the workings at this point is reached, where the lode, so far as seen, is worth 151 per fathom. This is the most productive point yet found in the old workings, or in any part of the mine, and is some 25 to 30 fms. east of the 13 end from Poulyear. We consider this discovery as being highly satisfactory.

**BOG.**—W. Nancarrow and J. Lean, Aug. 2: Satisfactory progress is still made at the engine-shaft. During the last few days the men have been engaged fitting hitches for another set of bearers in the 70 fm. level for the forking-lift; we expect to complete it and have the bearers in their places by to-morrow night. The 70 east, on main lode, has been cleared and secured 30 fathoms, the western level, on the same lode, 38 fathoms; we have also cleared out a level driven on what is called the south vein, and set a hitch in the back. We would remark that all the debris from these levels will well pay for dressing; we have set it to wash at 67 per ton for lead and 20s. per ton for blends. The engine, pit-work, and all other machinery are in excellent working order.

**BRYNAMBOR.**—G. Sparge, Aug. 2: The engine-shaft is sunk below the 12 fm. level 7 fms., 3 ft. 6 in.; the lode in which is somewhat harder, still producing occasional stones of lead from the north or soft part. The lode in the 12 west is without change since my last; this level is driven west of cross-cut 3 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., and I have set the same to drive, stented the month, at 72s. 6d. per fathom.

The lode in the stop east is much the same as last reported on; we have close on 2 tons of solid ore picked from this stop. —No. 2 Lode: We have sunk about 7 ft. on the course of this lode below the bed of the river, and which appears to still continue down, but at a rather more perpendicular angle than above the bed of the river; there is a good deal of water issuing from it, which impedes the progress in sinking. By Monday's post I forward working plan, and as soon as I am satisfied as to the angle of underlie of No. 2, will complete the transverse section, and forward the same to you. All the machinery works well.

**CAEGYNNON.**—T. Hodge, Aug. 2: Since my last, we have cut cistern-plate in the 40, and fixed the cistern in its place, also cut ground and put in a set of main catches above the adit level. We are now waiting to receive the pit-work from the founders, and also iron from the shaft-roads, before we can go on any further with this work. The shaftmen are gone to the 60 fm. level cross-cut, the stops above the 12 are yielding their usual quantity of ore.

**DOLWEN.**—John Davis, Aug. 2: The lode in the adit level is 3 ft. wide, composed of light blue killas, spar, a little gossan, spots of copper, and strings of lead ore, producing of the latter 10 cwt. per fathom. The character and appearance of the lode now is the very same as it was before we had the last shoot of ore.

**EAST CARADON.**—J. Truscott, Aug. 2: In the 130 fm. level cross-cut south the ground continues hard elvan. The 115 fm. level cross-cut south is still in granite of a favourable character, and letting out a quantity of water. In driving east on the south part of the caunter the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz and capel, intermixed with muntic and stones of copper ore. —Secombe's Shaft: The 90 fm. level cross-cut south is still in hard elvan. In the 90 east, on Seccombe's, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of gossan and quartz, spotted with muntic and copper ore. In the 90 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of chaffy or quartz. In the 80 east, on Seccombe's, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz and gossan, intermixed with muntic and a little copper ore. The 80 west, on south part, is without change. The 50 west on No. 2 lode, is 1 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz. The north engine-shaft is completed to the 60. In the 60 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of peach and quartz, with a little muntic intermixed. In the 60 west the lode is the same size and charac as in the eastern end.

**EAST CHIVERTON.**—R. Southey, Aug. 2: We are still raising good lead ore in our 40. In the 52 we have 4 fms. more to drive before we get under the perpendicular of the lead in the level above; probably we may have a little further to drive, as all shoots of lead in this district dip west.

**EAST DARREN.**—Aug. 1: In the 104 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, unproductive. In the winze under this level there is no change to notice since last reported on. In three stopes over the back of this level the lode will produce 1½ ton per fathom. In the 92 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, showing small spots of lead. Two stopes in the back of this level are yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom each. At Skinner's shaft, below the 68, the ground is favourable for sinking. The new engine-shaft at Blaenauwm, sinking below the 40, is being carried down, by nine men, in a good clay-plate. In the 40 fm. level, driving east of the new shaft by two men, no lode has been taken down as yet at this point; we anticipate an improvement when the lode is taken down. In the cross-cut north of New Pool the ground is favourable for driving. We have four tribute pitches at work, producing on an average 18 cwt. of ore per fathom. We have had some fine showers of rain, which have given us good supplies of water, so as to enable us to progress satisfactorily with our drawing and dressing.

**EAST DOLWEN.**—John Davis, Aug. 2: The cross-cut is in about 26 fathoms, ground very strong, but congenial for lead ore.

**EAST RHYDTALOG.**—James Dunkin, Aug. 2: The bottom level, on engine-side, is at present split; the ground is very congenial for lead ore. In the bottom level, on new lode, the lode is large and very promising, containing a great deal of carbonate of lime.

**EAST VAN.**—Wm. Williams, Aug. 3: We are pushing on both cross-cuts as far as possible. The engine-shaft is progressing very favourably. We are having good stones of ore in this shaft at times quite as well as we can expect at this depth. The men have finished removing the soil for the foundations of the engine and boiler-house. The masons are now building a smithy and carpenter's shop.

**EAST WHEAL GREENVILLE.**—R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, July 29: The 120 fm. level cross-cut to drive north, by six men, at 71 per fathom; here we think from the distance driven and the nature of the ground that we are near a lode, and have placed another party of men, thinking they will make more progress. The 95 east, by four men, at 91. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 18 in. wide, with good stones of ore. The 85 east, by four men, at 117. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, but not to value. The 75 east, by four men, at 61 per fathom; the lode is 18 in. wide, and worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The winze in the 75 to sink, by four men, at 51 per fathom; the lode is worth from 7 to 8 tons per fathom for 10 ft. long. The stopes above this level, by four men, at 35s. per fathom; the lode is 18 in. wide, and worth 2 tons per fathom. The stopes above this level, at 55s. per fathom; the lode is worth 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The stopes west of the winze, at 42s. per fathom; the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 75 west of the engine-shaft, at the 75, is worth 25s. per fathom for the.

**EAST WHEAL LOVELL.**—R. Odgers, Aug. 2: We are driving the 80 fm. level, which is poor. The end in the 80 west is worth 30s. per fathom. The winze sinking below the 70 is worth from 40s. to 50s. per fathom. We have sold since the last account, which was held on the 26th May, about 26 tons of tin, producing about 1500 ft.

**EAST WHEAL SETON.**—Jas. Vivian and Son, H. Arthur, Aug. 3: The engine-shaft (Basset's) is now about 2 fms. 4 ft. below the 46, where the lode appears to be of considerable width, but is not compact. The south parts or branches seen at the 20 appear to be dipping into the lode. In the 46, east and west of the shaft, the lode is of much the same character as in the shaft. At the eastern shaft (flat-rod) in the 44 west the lode is a little larger, and has an improved appearance. In the 44 north we have intersected a lode 1 ft. wide, composed almost entirely of quartz, and have commenced opening westward on it. At the western shaft (Cartwright's), in the 34 east, the lode is 5 ft. wide, containing spots of yellow copper ore. We are sinking below the 34 at about 4 fms. west of the shaft, and now down about 10 ft., where the lode is improving, and will produce 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom. In the three tribute pitches working above the 34 the lode produces on an average about 2 tons of copper ore per fathom.

**FEDW.**—J. Paul, Aug. 1: The perpendicular (or engine) shaft is being sunk below the 35 by nine men as fast as possible, and good progress is making towards the next level. The 35 is driven 6 fathoms east of (shaft cross-cut) on the north wall of the lode; we propose driving 10 fathoms, and then to cross-cut through the lode to the south side. The 35 west is driven 4 fathoms, also on the north side of the lode, and as soon as a distance of 10 fathoms is reached we shall drive south through the lode to prove its width and value. The 23, east of the lode, has much improved during the past week, and the part of the lode now carried in the end will produce 12 to 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; we expect a further improvement at this point as the level is extended. The winze sinking below this level (and just behind the end) is still going down in a lode worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The discovery recently made in the eastern end of the stop below the 10 (from the old shaft) holds good, and the lode here is turning out very fine blocks of lead ore. Another parcel of 20 tons, will be sold during this month.

**FLORENCE AND TONKIN.**—W. Verran, Aug. 2: We are busily engaged putting in bed-plate, &c., at Verran's engine-shaft, preparatory to dropping the lift below the adit level, which will be done as speedily as possible to enable us to drive east under Tonkin's tin-ground, where profitable results may be anticipated. In the 45 fm. level south, by the side of the lead lode, the water continues to flow freely from the killas, and we have every prospect of being very near the south copper lode. We are forcing this point with all possible dispatch, as we consider the cutting the lode here and proving the lead lodes beyond the same a most important object. The stop in the back of the 35 fm. level west, on the copper lode, produces good rocks of copper ore and muntic, and continues to improve. We are looking for a prosperous future, and shall use every exertion to bring the mines into a good position as quickly as possible.

**GAWTON COPPER.**—George Rowe, George Rowe, Jun., July 29: The driving of the 105 east from King's engine-shaft, is on the north side of the lode, where the ground is of a good description, and moderately easy for progress. The lode in the 95, east of said shaft, is looking well, yielding 5 tons of good

at 41. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 3 feet wide, and likely to improve. —Woolf's Shaft: The 120 cross-cut to drive south, by six men, the month, at 71. 10s. per fathom. —Vivian's Shaft: To drive the 200 end east, by six men, 1 fathom, the month, at 61. 6s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and unproductive. —Pelly's Engine-shaft: The sumpner will put the plunger in the 220 to work to-day, they then will have to put in a penthouse, and put the shaft in order to draw the stuff from the 220. To drive the 220 end east, by four men, the month, at 10s. per fathom; the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, and unproductive. The 210 end to drive east of Pelly's engine-shaft, by four men, the month, at 91. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 4 feet wide, and producing a little tin, but not enough to value. At Pelly's engine-shaft, the 210 end to drive west, by four men, the month, at 10s. per fathom; the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, and unproductive. The 210 end to drive north, by four men, the month, at 12s. per fathom; the ground is hard and sparke for getting through. —Blewett's Shaft: The 200 end to drive west, by four men, the month, at 51. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The 190 cross-cut to drive south, by six men, the month, or cut the lode at 117. 10s. per fathom; we have cut two branches here during the last month, producing a little copper ore, but we think the main part of the lode is still before us. The 180 end to drive west on the south lode, by four men, the month, at 91. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. To drive the 180 cross-cut south, between Blewett's and Richards's shafts, by four men, the month, or cut the lode, at 91. 10s. per fathom; our object here is to cut the same lode that we have to the east of Blewett's shaft in the same level, and which has been so productive. The 170 end to drive east on the south lode, by four men, 1 fathom or the month, at 81. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The 160 end to drive west, by four men, the month, at 202. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 150 end to drive north, by four men, the month, at 202. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 140 end to drive south, by four men, the month, at 202. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 130 end to drive west, by four men, the month, at 202. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 120 end to drive north, by four men, the month, at 202. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 110 end to drive south, by four men, the month, at 202. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 100 end to drive west, by four men, the month, at 202. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 90 end to drive north, by four men, the month, at 202. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 80 end to drive south, by four men, the month, at 202. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 70 end to drive west, by four men, the month, at 202. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 60 end to drive north, by four men, the month, at 202. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 50 end to drive south, by four men, the month, at 202. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 40 end to drive west, by four men, the month, at 202. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 30 end to drive north, by four men, the month, at 202. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 20 end to drive south, by four men, the month, at 202. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 10 end to drive west, by four men, the month, at 202. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 0 end to drive north, by four men, the month, at 202. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 100 fm. level, east of winze, is 5 ft. wide, driving east from Moideford's cross-cut, in the 82 west, is 4 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 82 west is yielding 4 tons of muntic, intermixed with ore, per fathom. The lode in the stopes in back of the 82 east is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the new winze sinking below the 70 east is worth 8 tons of good quality ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 70, east of William's winze, is worth 3 and 4 tons of ore per fathom. All other points of operation are without change since last reported on. We sampled yesterday (continued) 237 tons of copper ore.

**GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.**—William Taylor, Aug. 1: Harvey's Lode: We expect to hole the rise in back of 78 to 65 this week, which will give good ventilation, and open out more ore ground. The 52, east of shaft cross-course, is worth 10s. per fathom; in this level west a branch has just come across the lode, which has disordered it for the time; now worth about 5s. per fathom. The 52 east has improved, being worth 10s. per fathom; this end we are pushing to meet the 52, west from shaft cross-course, as fast as possible. The 35 west is worth 5s. per fathom. The 25 west is worth 12s. per fathom. No change of importance to notice in the stopes. The tribute pitches, on the whole, are looking a little better. The ore for next sale is computed at 240 tons, which will be sold at Truro on the 17th inst.

**GOGINAN.**—Aug. 1: The lode in the 110 fm. level, east of winze, is 5 ft. wide, worth from 1½ to 1¾ ton of lead ore per fathom. There are three stopes over this level, producing on an average 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The stop over the 100 fm. level is worth 9 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The stop over the 90 fm. level, east of incline plane. We have suspended the driving of the 60 fm. level, west of incline plane. We have three pitches at work, producing on an average 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. All surface works are going on regularly, and we have now a good supply of water, our large reservoir nearly full. We sampled 20 tons of lead ore on Tuesday last.

**GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.**—July 28: Since my report for your last general meeting the clearing of the adit eastward has been extended from the bottom of Coetia Gelynen pit 63 yards, and we started to sink below the level upon the Holway vein, at a point 37 yards east of the shaft. No. 1 is now 18½ yards deep, and for the whole depth we have passed through very fine ore, the lode being 6 ft. wide. The yield of lead is increasing, and the vein will now produce 15 cwt. of lead to the fathom. Upon reaching the 20 I shall place eight men to drive in the direction of Coetia Gelynen pit; we shall thus lay open a large section of ground, and shall from this small portion of our property have large returns and profits. In the tribute pitch, working by six men, east of this sum, the lode is 6 ft. wide, looking exceedingly well, and will produce 15 cwt. of lead to the fathom. We have just started to sink No. 2 sum, 83 yards from the shaft, by six men, present depth 8 yards. I am glad to say to the appearance of the vein will warrant us expecting a similar run of ore now being passed through in No. 1 sum. —Coetia Eithin Pit: From the bottom of the pit we have cleared the adit westward 61 yards; about 50 yards west we discovered a very fine north and south cross-course, along which we have driven 40 yards in the direction of Gorsedd. Our progress in this end is satisfactory, but will be more so when the rails are laid upon the adit level; these are purchased this week. It is of great importance that the drivage should be vigorously prosecuted, as we shall tap all the water standing in Gorsedd, and intersect our great lodes—the Merlyn and Gorsedd. We have set two men to start upon another north and south cross-course to the south. We are now in from the level 4 yards.; the vein here is very powerful, and we find some fine stones of lead occasionally. —Waen Shaft: The driving west along the vein continues hard, but a change may be anticipated when we meet a north and south cross-course. The footway shafts are all complete, so that easy access to the mine has been established at all points. We have sold two parcels of lead 10 tons each, and hope to sample a further quantity of ore next sale. The shareholders must recollect that this ore has been accumulated simply by the sinking and tribute pitches, and our stamping could be increased if we commenced stoping. My great object has been to push on the work vigorously, and work the mine advantageously. With regard to future prospects, I may with confidence say they are most satisfactory. It is pleasing to note the value of the old Holway vein, which I may add has been cut in places 7 ft. wide. We have several important points to look forward to—the draining of Gorsedd, the cutting of the lode bearing the same name, and the intersection of Merlyn lode, from which it is reasonable to expect great results. In conclusion, I am very pleased with the results of the development, as, even from the ground already discovered, our discoveries which may be anticipated.

**GREAT NORTH LAXEY.**—R. Rowe, Aug. 2: The lode in the 110 end north is 10 ft. wide, worth from 10 to 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. The sump for the north shaft, sinking below the 96, ahead of the 10 end, is worth 2 tons of lead per fathom. We have to-day hoisted a winze in the ore ground from the 81 to the 96, which will enable us to put on fresh ore stopes at once. The stop x in the roof of the 73 are worth 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. The north shaft is eased and completed to the 50, and we are now drawing out the stuff direct with the machine. We sold on July 25, to Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co., 40 tons of lead, at 13. 2s. 6d. per ton.

**GREAT RETALLACK.**—G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, Aug. 3: In the adit level south we are still cross-cutting the lode, with no indications of the south wall. The ground is of much the same character as when we last advised you, and letting out a great quantity of water—insomuch we are draining the old mine, running out of Duchy Peru adit. —GREAT RYDALMERE.

**GREAT ROYALTON.**—Thomas Parkyn, Aug. 2: In the 22 we are driving the north cross-cut to intersect the north lode; ground good for progress. —King's Lode: No alteration since my last report. The stop and ends are yielding their usual quantities of tin. The tin sale last week fetched 8d. per ton; quantity near 2 tons. The mine is opening up well.

**GREAT WEST CHIVERTON.**—D. R. Stockland, Aug. 2: Friday last was our setting-day. I set No. 3 lode to four men, at 45s. per fathom, for the month; and fine lead occasionally. No. 2 lode is set for 38s. per fathom; lode 3 ft. wide, all in blue ground, and beginning to look stronger as we get nearer to the cross-course.

**GREAT WHEAL LOVELL.**—J. Bray, Aug. 2: Green's engine-shaft, sunk last month 2 fms., is now down 5½ fms. below the 24 fm. level; the water at the bottom is gradually increasing. Both ground and lode as we get deeper are becoming more settled, and have a much more kindly appearance for tin; the lode is

water, we cannot stamp any great quantity of tin-stuff at present. We have large quantities of tin ground already laid open for stamping when we get our stamping engine ready.

NETHER HEARTH.—Wm. Vipond, July 27: I expect we shall finish dressing the ore next week, and I will send a sample down for the sale. The men will commence now to drive on to Montebello shaft, as directed.

NEW CLIFFORD.—J. Mitchell, Aug. 2: In the 72 cross-cut, south of Greene's shaft, we have driven 7 fms. 3 ft. in a beautiful killas' clay-slate, but have not yet reached Greene's lode, but are expecting daily to do so. I have very great faith in finding it productive when intersected at this depth. The north cross-cut is driven 8 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. from Greene's shaft, and I think we shall cut a little in this cross-cut in 5 or 6 fms. more driving, without doubt a rich one.

NEW CROW HILL.—Albert Kent, Thomas Trelease, Aug. 1: At the 100 we have commenced driving west on the south lode; on the north side of the same the end is composed of flockan and killas. At the 35 west we have commenced sinking a winze on the course of the lode; the lode at this point is small; but is yielding good saving work for lead. We will duly advise you of any change that may take place at either point of operation.

NEW DALE.—Aug. 1: There is no particular change in the mine since my last report. The 75 north has been driven 6 ft., altogether 18 fms. 4 ft. and the vein is still composed of spar, chert, and spots of sulphur, and such as should produce lead ore. In the 75 south we have driven 3 ft., altogether 7 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; the only alteration here is a greater increase of water, and it still looks very promising for ore. Johnson's lode is getting more mixed with clay, and the white carbonate of lead, of a very high percentage.—Holly Bank: We have driven 3 ft. 6 in., altogether 55 fms. 5 ft. 6 in.; the ground is still hard for driving, but congenial for ore, and occasionally produces strong spots of ore, and although we are not at the lead in the 75 good progress has been made, and ground cut through that is only found in this neighbourhood in connection with rich deposits of ore.

NEW GREAT CONSOLS.—R. Pryor, John V. Thomas, Henry Vial, July 31: The various bargains being developed in this mine continue just the same as for some time past.

NEW TRELLAWNY.—J. Truscott, July 31: The lode in sinking the engine-shaft below the 60 is 1 foot wide, composed of quartz, prian, and carbonate of lime, with a little mudiude intermixed; the ground by the side is favourable killas. The lode in the 40 west is 2 ft. wide, composed of blonde, mudiude, and flockan, and favourable for progress.

NEW WHEEL CHARLOTTE.—J. Tonkin, Aug. 3: The shaft on the copper side is now sunk 12½ fms.; the stratum is changing to a light rough clay-slate, and the lode has produced stones of yellow copper ore to-day. We have nine men in this shaft, and are sinking it as fast as possible. We have a little water to draw, which is probably caused by the late rains. We shall erect a whin on the shaft by next week. In the 30 cross-cut we have not intersected the lode; the ground has been harder for driving this month than usual, but is now softer. If the No. 2 lode continues the same underlay as seen in the adit west, we have about 4 fathoms more to drive to cut it, which will be done by the end of next month. We have six men in this end, and it is still sinking between the north part of the lode and the south part. We are anxious to sink to the 50, at least a little further, before we cut south through the lode. There is no change to report in the adit west.

NEW WHEEL TOWAN.—Richard Pryor, Aug. 2: The lodes in the adit level west, on the tin and copper lodes, are without change to note.

NORTH CROFTY.—J. Vivian and Son, W. Thomas, Aug. 3: In the 220, west of Petherick's shaft, the lode produces saving work for tin. We shall soon commence to sink a winze under the 208 west, in a tiny lode, the value of which we shall report on next week. In the 208 west the lode is worth 8 per fathom. In the 208 cross-cut south, west of Praed's shaft, we have fully cut through a strong masterly lode, 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, and tin; we are now opening on it both east and west. In the 196, west of cross-cut, south from Praed's shaft, the lode is large and tiny throughout.

NORTH DOWNS.—James Williams, Aug. 1: We have no material change in the sump-wine since last week, producing about the same quantity of copper ore, worth 8 per fathom. The stopes east of sump-wine is worth 6 per fathom. We have three stopes working west of sump-wine, worth respectively 7½, 9½, and 12½ per fathom. In the 20 cross-cut, south of Bennett's, we have intersected a similar elian to the one before reaching the lode on the other side of the cross-cut, thus showing the lode to be in this direction, and not a great way ahead of us. We are breaking some capital work for tin on the Wheal Peever great lode; the last place cut into is producing good stonewall; there are still two or three places to cut through, and it found so good as where seen there will be no doubt of its being a good paying stonewall.

NORTH LOVELL.—J. Rowe, July 29: The engine-shaft is sunk 5 fathoms below the 22; we have nine men sinking, at 32 ft. per fathom; the lode is 18 in. wide, producing a little tin, which is looking promising. When we get to the 22, which we shall do as soon as possible, we shall commence exploring east and west with a full pair of men, and at the same time drive the cross-cut north to intersect No. 2 lode, which is 10 fms. north of No. 1 lode; most of the water is coming from the north, a very favourable indication for No. 2 lode. The 22 is driven 10 fms. west of the engine shaft through a lode worth from 50 to 100 per fathom. I broke to-day some very rich samples of tin from this lode; I have soon seen richer. I have put four men to drive this end to-day instead of two. I want, now that it does not interfere with the sinking of the engine-shaft, to push the driving of the 22 west towards the cross-course, around which cross-course East Wheal Lovell met with their rich bunches of tin. We are opening a very promising mine at North Lovell; we should be now stopping on it both east and west. In the 196, west of cross-cut, south from Praed's shaft, the lode is large and tiny throughout.

NORTH POOL.—Aug. 3: We are making very good progress at Ballarat shaft, and the lode looks well. Our machinery is working most satisfactorily. OLD BATHOLES.—Arthur Waters, Aug. 3: Everything connected with the clearing and securing of the engine-shaft and adit levels on the various lodes, holding of smiths' and carpenters' shops, together with small office, is progressing satisfactorily. The new lode in the west adit level looks remarkably well. There is no question of finding a productive mine here.

OLD GUNNISLAKE.—F. Phillips, Aug. 2: In the 22, on the tin lode, we have driven for the month a little over 2 fms. ea t; the lode is becoming better defined, but poor at present. I have a hope that it may improve as we get further east. In driving west the ground is much disordered. I thought to have got into settled ground before this; it is however, favourable for driving, and I think will improve soon.

PARYS MINES.—J. Mitchell, Aug. 3: The 100, east on S. B. course, is yielding at present about 1 ton of good copper ore per fathom. The 100 fm. level cross-cut towards the Carrig-y-doll lode is without change this week. The 90, west on Carrig-y-doll, continues to look much the same, also the rise in back of the 80, driving east on Carrig-y-doll lode, is yielding about 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 80, east on S. B. course, continues to produce good lumps of ore. At the 65, west of Gwens', we have holed the piece of ground previously referred to, which enables us to work this part with more advantage. Having recently dialed the ground at the 65, west of Gwens' shaft, I find that the old cross-cut has not been driven far enough to intersect the south branch course; we have, therefore, put some men to extend the cross-cut a fathom or so further, where we hope to intersect the lode. The 30, east of Dovers', is now being worked, and yielding good ore. The adit end, at Morfaud, is at present being worked on by six men, instead of four as before; the ground is a little more favourable and quite congenial for copper.

PEN-AN-DRAE UNIT'D.—W. Tregay, James Thomas, July 29: Sump: In the 150 east the lode is worth 150 per fathom. In the 150 west the lode is worth 100 per fathom. In the 140 east the lode produces stones of tin. In the 140 west the lode is worth 140 per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of this level produce 10 cwt. of black tin per cubic fathom; the lode is 12 ft. wide. In the 120, north rise, the lode produces occasional stones of tin, and the ground is favourable for rising. In the 63 east the lode is worth 80 per fathom. There has been nothing of importance intersected in the cross-cuts since last report.—Street: In the 47 east the lode is worth 200 per fathom. In the 47 west the lode is worth 100 per fathom.—Cobblers': In the 120 west the lode is worth 120 per fathom. In the 90 west the lode is worth 150 per fathom. In the 80 west the lode is worth 80 per fathom. In the 70 west the lode is worth 200 per fathom. In the 60 east the lode is worth 80 per fathom. In the 60 west the lode produces 10 cwt. of tin, and promises improvement. In the 55 west the lode is worth 80 per fathom. In the 20 west the lode in this shaft, and in the rises from 30 and 47, produces occasional stones of tin. We sold this day, at Carvedras, 19 cwt., 3 qrs., 13 lbs., of black tin, at 80 per ton, realising 10917.8s. 9d., per ton bill enclosed, and carriage. No other changes to report.

PENHALW WHEEL YOR.—W. H. Martin, Aug. 2: At our pay on Friday Aug. 2: Standard Lode: The lode in the 110, driving east of Ransom shaft, is without change, the bulk of tin gone down in the bottom of the 100 being still ahead of us. The lode in the 100, driving east, is 2½ feet wide, worth 150 per fathom. Contrary to our expectations, the stopes in the back of this level have considerably fallen off in value during the past month, which is a great disappointment to us. Nos. 1 and 2 are suspended, and No. 3 is now worth 100 per fathom. The lode in the 90, driving east, is 9 in. wide, but unproductive; we are, however, hurrying on this end, hoping that we shall meet with something better at the junction of this lode with No. 1 north lode. The lode in the wing-sinking below this level is 18 in. wide, worth 100 per fathom. The lode in the 80, driving east, is 2 ft. wide, worth 60 per fathom—a very kindly looking lode. The lode in the 60, driving east, is now 1 ft. wide, producing good work for the stamps. The same remark applies itself to the 50. In the 100, driving west on No. 2 north lode, there is no change to report. Our tribute department is not looking quite so well as it did last month. Looking at the mine as a whole, we do not consider our present prospects to be so good as they were at our last meeting; consequently, our returns of tin will be less this quarter than they were last, unless we meet with an improvement.

ROSES MORN.—Thomas Julian, Aug. 2: In April last we began to overhaul the whole of the boilers in the mine, since when we have replaced three new ones and repaired five others, all of which have been re-set and made efficient for their work, and are highly approved of by the Inspector of the Boiler Insurance Company. On July 19 we started to drain the mine, which is now clear of water, and the following pitches and bargains made available for full development:—Batters' Shaft: This shaft is being sunk with all possible dispatch by 16 men, and is now 17 yards below the 140 yard level. The lode has greatly improved within the last 5 yards sinking, and is now full 3 ft. wide, well defined, worth about 2 tons per fathom for the length of the shaft—12 ft.—Main Lode, West from Batters': This part of the lode, for about 50 yards from shaft, at the 140 yard level, has been stopped away 3 yards deep. In the wing 40 yards from shaft it is worth 2 tons per fathom, and from trials made in other parts of the shaft it is equally good throughout.—Main Lode, East from Batters': The 140 yard level has been driven about 90 yards in this direction. In the present end the lode is about 2 ft. wide, spotted with lead throughout, worth about 1 ton per fathom. By extending this level a few yards further we shall intersect the dip of a fine course of ore worked upon in the level above. From Batters' shaft to within a few yards to the end the lode has been almost all taken away for 3½ yards deep, and is worth in places from 1 to 2 tons per fathom.—Rogers' Lode: This lode is about 8 ft. south from main lode, and is intersected by a cross-cut from the latter about 20 fathoms west from Batters' shaft at the 140 yard level. The lode is taken away for about 10 yards in length and 4 yards in depth, and is now worth 5 tons per fathom.—Hooson's Pipe: This pipe is about 4 yards below the 140 yard level, and a cross-cut driven 8 yards south to the lode. From this shaft to the west of Batters', and is sunk about 10 yards deep. At this point it is wide and productive, worth in places 3 tons per fathom.—Bellis' Lode: This lode is about 3 yards north of main lode, and is worth about 1 ton per fathom. Only being worked upon but little, it is supposed to be a branch of the main lode.—Rogers' Pipe: This pipe is 20 yards north from main lode, west from Bellis' shaft. The present bottom is about 6 ft. below the 140 yard level, and is worth 7 tons per fathom.—Williams' Lode: This lode has been discovered in the 160 yard level by a cross-cut north from the main lode. A wing-sink has been sunk on it 12 yards below the level, and, although not sunk sufficiently deep to reach the bearing rock, yet it has produced good stones of ore.—Dixon's Lode: This lode is also opened upon at the 100 yard level, and a wing-sink upon it 30 yards. At the bottom of this wing the lode has been opened upon 17 yards east and for 11 yards in length; it is worth 2 tons per fathom. About 25 yards west from Batters' shaft a cross-cut is being driven north at the 140 yard level to intersect both these lodes. The former we hope to reach in about 5 yards more driving, and the latter in about 5 months; and as the wing-sink on that lode at the 100 yard level is sunk to within 5 yards of this level, and the lode gradually improving in depth, and being in new ground for the length of the set, a new mine will soon be opened up, and be a considerable addition to the value of the property. We purpose selling 30 tons of ore at the next sale at Holywell, which has been got from this lode. The engines and pitwork are in excellent working order, and, from the fact of our being enabled to drain the mine in so short a time, we have every reason to believe they will be efficient for a further development in depth.

TERRAN WHEEL VVYVAN.—D. R. Stickland, W. Perry, Aug. 3: The shaft bottom and north side of this shaft is showing its appearance, and is set at 90°, per fathom; this is getting somewhat easier, still letting off water freely. No. 3 cross-cut is set at 70°, per fathom; the ground is harder than usual, and letting off water freely. Nothing

else now, and no time will be lost in pushing down as fast as possible.

to a 36 fm. level. The 24, east of shaft, is still in a hard bar of ground, and progress slow; the lode is well defined, composed of carbonate of lime, with blende and spots of lead and copper ore; a promising looking lode, but we want to see a change of ground before we expect very much lead ore. The lode in the 12 east has been without ore to value for the last 2½ fms., but is now again improving in character, and producing good stones of lead ore. The five stopes in operation over this level are yielding on an average 18 cwt. to 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The second new wing below the 12, and 30 fms. in advance of the present end of the 24, is down 6 ft., and progressing favourably. Drawing and dressing is going on regularly, and another 40 tons of lead ore will be sold on the 16th inst (the previous 40 tons was sold on July 15). Mr. W. Thomas's men are pushing on with the building of the engine-house, &c. The engine and boiler (both in splendid condition) are at Llanddole, and will forthwith be delivered to the mine.

PRINCE OF WALES.—J. Gifford, F. Phillips, Aug. 2: On Saturday the following bargains were set:—The 90 west by six men, at 80 per fathom, stent two months. The 90 east to drive by six men, stent 1 fathom, at 100 per fathom, stent two months; the lode in each end is about 1 ft. wide, composed of capels chiefly, and yielding occasionally good stones of ore, but not to value. The 77 west to drive by six men, at 90 per fathom; lode from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, worth 150 per fathom for copper ore. Also the back to stop, at 70s., stent two months; the lode the same value. The 55 west to drive by two men, at 80 per fathom, stent two months; lode 1 ft. wide, composed principally of capels. The 55 cross-course north to drive by two men, at 100 per fathom, stent the month. A cross-cut to drive in the 45, west of the cross-course, by two men, at 80s., stent 1 fm., or cut the lode. A stope in the back of the 77 east by two men, at 45s., stent the month; lode worth 60 per fathom. A stope in the back of the 77 west by two men, stent the month, at 70s.; lode worth about 70 per fathom. A stope in the bottom of the 65 by four men, at 50s.; lode worth 100. Two stopes in the back of the 45 east by two men, on owners' account; lode worth 60. Also one stope in the bottom of the 55 west by two men, on owners' account; lode worth 80. In the rise in the back of the 77, against the engine-shaft, the stope is not out. The same remark applies to the wing in the 65 east, also the wing in the bottom of the 65 west. Tribune: A pitch in the back of the 65 east by four men, for two months, at 5s. in 11.; also a pitch in the back of the 45, west of shaft, by two men, for two months, at 12s., both of them to be paid at 12s. 6d. per produce. The stamps are working well, and the other surface operations going on favourably.

NEW GREAT CONSOLS.—R. Pryor, John V. Thomas, Henry Vial, July 31: The various bargains being developed in this mine continue just the same as for some time past.

NEW TRELLAWNY.—J. Truscott, July 31: The lode in sinking the engine-shaft below the 60 is 1 foot wide, composed of quartz, prian, and carbonate of lime, with a little mudiude intermixed; the ground by the side is favourable killas. The lode in the 40 west is 2 ft. wide, composed of blonde, mudiude, and flockan, and favourable for progress.

NEW WHEEL CHARLOTTE.—J. Tonkin, Aug. 3: The shaft on the copper side is now sunk 12½ fms.; the stratum is changing to a light rough clay-slate, and the lode has produced stones of yellow copper ore to-day. We have nine men in this shaft, and are sinking it as fast as possible. We have a little water to draw, which is probably caused by the late rains. We shall erect a whin on the shaft by next week. In the 30 cross-cut we have not intersected the lode; the ground has been harder for driving this month than usual, but is now softer. If the No. 2 lode continues the same underlay as seen in the adit west, we have about 4 fathoms more to drive to cut it, which will be done by the end of next month. We have six men in this end, and it is still sinking between the north part of the lode and the south part. We are anxious to sink to the 50, at least a little further, before we cut south through the lode. There is no change to report in the adit west.

NEW WHEEL TOWAN.—Richard Pryor, Aug. 2: We are making fair progress in clearing up the engine-shaft below the 30 fm. level, west of the tin and copper lodes, are without change to note.

NEW CROFTY.—J. Vivian and Son, W. Thomas, Aug. 3: In the 220, west of Petherick's shaft, the lode produces saving work for tin. We shall soon commence to sink a wing under the 208 west, in a tiny lode, the value of which we shall report on next week.

PRINCESS OF WALES.—T. Foote, G. Rickard, Aug. 2: The sinking of the trial shaft upon the new north lode is going down very satisfactorily. The lode is still presenting the same kindly appearance as described in our report of last week.

QUEEN.—W. Knot, Aug. 2: We are making fair progress in clearing up the engine-shaft below the 30 fm. level, west of the tin and copper lodes, are without change to note. The lode in the back of the above end is still yielding silver ore of rather low quality, but still looking kindly for improvement. The Queen's shaft is sunk about 6 ft. below the 20, and we hear from good authority that this is a good bunch of silver in the bottom, which is best in the western end.

REDMOOR.—F. Bennett, Aug. 3: Silver Department: In the 25, west of the Queen's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of flockan and killas, with a branch of arsenical mudiude 4 in. wide on the north side, which will be assayed to-morrow for silver. The lode in back of the above end is still yielding silver ore of

rather low quality, but still looking kindly for improvement. The Queen's shaft is sunk about 6 ft. below the 20, and we hear from good authority that this is a good bunch of silver in the bottom, which is best in the western end.

REDMOOR.—F. Bennett, Aug. 3: Silver Department: In the 25, west of the Queen's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of flockan and killas, with a branch of arsenical mudiude 4 in. wide on the north side, which will be assayed to-morrow for silver. The lode in back of the above end is still yielding silver ore of

rather low quality, but still looking kindly for improvement. The Queen's shaft is sunk about 6 ft. below the 20, and we hear from good authority that this is a good bunch of silver in the bottom, which is best in the western end.

REDMOOR.—F. Bennett, Aug. 3: Silver Department: In the 25, west of the Queen's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of flockan and killas, with a branch of arsenical mudiude 4 in. wide on the north side, which will be assayed to-morrow for silver. The lode in back of the above end is still yielding silver ore of

rather low quality, but still looking kindly for improvement. The Queen's shaft is sunk about 6 ft. below the 20, and we hear from good authority that this is a good bunch of silver in the bottom, which is best in the western end.

REDMOOR.—F. Bennett, Aug. 3: Silver Department: In the 25, west of the Queen's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of flockan and killas, with a branch of arsenical mudiude 4 in. wide on the north side, which will be assayed to-morrow for silver. The lode in back of the above end is still yielding silver ore of

rather low quality, but still looking kindly for improvement. The Queen's shaft is sunk about 6 ft. below the 20, and we hear from good authority that this is a good bunch of silver in the bottom, which is best in the western end.

REDMOOR.—F. Bennett, Aug. 3: Silver Department: In the 25, west of the Queen's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of flockan and killas, with a branch of arsenical mudiude 4 in. wide on the north side, which will be assayed to-morrow for silver. The lode in back of the above end is still yielding silver ore of

rather low quality, but still looking kindly for improvement. The Queen's shaft is sunk about 6 ft. below the 20, and we hear from good authority that this is a good bunch of silver in the bottom, which is best in the western end.

REDMOOR.—F. Bennett, Aug. 3: Silver Department: In the 25, west of the Queen's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of flockan and killas, with a branch of arsenical mudiude 4 in. wide on the north side, which will be assayed to-morrow for silver. The lode in back of the above end is still yielding silver ore of

rather low quality, but still looking kindly for improvement. The Queen's shaft is sunk about 6 ft. below the 20, and we hear from good authority that this is a good bunch of silver in the bottom, which is best in the western end.

REDMOOR.—F. Bennett, Aug. 3: Silver Department: In the 25, west of the Queen's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of flockan and killas, with a branch of arsenical mudiude 4 in. wide on the north side, which will be assayed to-morrow for silver. The lode in back of the above end is still yielding silver ore of

**VAN CONSOLS.**—T. Caufield, Aug. 3: Some very good ore has been broken in the 55, east of Gundry's shaft, to-day, and looking better now than at any time before during the week; you will remember that we have had more or less lead for the last fortnight in driving this end. I consider that there is a great probability of our shortly cutting into a profitable lode at this point; the end is from 8 to 9 fathoms east of the cross-cut. In the 55, driving west, we have seen nothing of importance lately; the end now contains some branches of blende—driven about 10 fathoms from the cross-cut. The deep adit level continues to be troublesome for proges, owing chiefly to the stream of water coming from it, which makes the floor very heavy; about 7 fathoms have been cleared in the past month. At Little's shaft the ground is much the same for sinking as it has been for some time past; we have had branches of spar and spots of lead in it this week—about  $\frac{1}{2}$  fms. have been sunk in the past month, altogether  $\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms below the 15. We shall have a small parcel of lead for sale in about a fortnight from this time. All machinery on the mine is in very good order, and working well.

**WEST CARADON.**—N. Richards, Aug. 1: Marina's Shaft: Allen's lode, in the 55, east of cross-cut, will yield 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The winze sinking below the 42, a little in advance of this end, will produce 1½ ton per fathom; the new lode cut in the 55 cross-cut, north of Allen's lode, west of cross-course, will yield 1 ton per fathom; east of ditto, 1 ton per fathom. We have again resumed the driving of the cross-cut south by four men. The other two are still opening out on the branch, from which we are breaking some rich stones of grey and black ore, but not sufficient to value. Every effort is being made to communicate the rise with the new shaft sinking from surface. We are breaking some good ore from the lode at the shaft. The lode in the rise is also looking very well, and will yield 1½ ton per fathom. The hoisting of the shaft will doubtless open up a good piece of tribute ground. All the machinery is working very well.

**WEST CWM ERFIN.**—Aug. 1: At this mine there is nothing new to report upon. The driving of the cross-cut north from adit level is being continued, but no further part of the lode has yet been intersected; the ground is rather hard for exploring.

**WEST JEWELL.**—J. Michell, Aug. 3: Our prospects are very encouraging indeed, and in a few days the 30 will be reached, which, from all accounts, will open out an extensive run of rich ore ground, that will work at such a low tribute as to leave a highly remunerative profit. The tin ore sale this week is a very good one, realising near upon 4000 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and exceeding expectations, our operations having been carried on under difficulties that we shall not have again to contend with. The future of West Jewell will make full amends.

**WEST PANT-Y-GO.**—S. Harper, Aug. 2: The 75 cross-cut north has been driven in the past month 2 fms. 2 ft.; re-set at 14. 10s. per fathom, for 2 fms. or the month; the character of the rock continues much the same as in my last. The 105 yard level cross-cut has been driven south during the past month 2 fms. 6 ft. 6 in.; re-set at 13. per fathom, for 2 fms., or the month. No change in this end since my last.

**WEST PRINCE OF WALES.**—John Gifford, Aug. 2: On Saturday we set to drive the 60, both east and west, by the side of the lode, by twelve men, at 10s. per fathom, stent the month, and to have 6d. for putting in air-pipes from the top of the shears to the bottom of the shaft, and to fix a winze in the adit level for changing buckets. The engine is working well. I hope to make good progress in driving so as prove the value of the lode as soon as possible.

**WEST TANKERVILLE.**—A. Waters, Aug. 3: This mine progresses favourably. The 48, south of Wood shaft, continues to steadily improve, and will, we feel assured, ultimately lead the company into runs of ore analogous to those in the neighbouring mine. The various bargains on Cornish vein are yielding fair quantities of lead and blende ore. The water continues to go down out of the old workings on this lode, and we are daily finding evidences of the success the old men must have met with here. We hope soon to find the bottom of the old workings and to be able to resume sinking in ore ground. Good progress is being made at California; the engine and winding gear are nearly ready. The shaft-tackle, pulley-stand, &c., are fixed, and next week we shall commence fixing stands, &c., southward to southward boundary shaft. The masons are getting on well with chimney wall on dressing-floors, lead-house, &c. Setting report &c., next week.

**WEST TOLGUS.**—Aug. 2: Taylor's engine-shaft is hard and troublesome for sinking, principally owing to the cross-course being so wide and wet; it appears to be 4 ft. wide, hard and rusty. There has been nearly 8 fms. driven in the 115 west since last setting-day. This was the right course, as we are hastening on towards the bunch of ore gone down in the 105. We shall now cut into the lode to see what it is in. It will also guide us in our monthly setting on Friday. Last setting-day we set the 115 to drive east by six men, to cut into the lode as they get away from the cross-course. After driving about 13 or 14 ft., we directed the men to cut into the lode, which has proved to be hard and spar, and very wet, but yesterday we broke some good stones of ore. The eastern side of the cross-cutting shows a good lode for about a foot wide, and the lode looks very kindly altogether. It has let down the water from the 105 east of the cross-course, so that the level all the way east is dry. There is no alteration in the other tutuor bargains in this part of the mine. The stopes are holding on very well, quite as well as last reported.—Richards' Shaft: The lode in the 65, west of cross-cut, is hard and poor, and very wet. We shall set to rise for the shaft on Friday. The ground in the 55 cross-cut is hard and wet, and hardly thick we shall cut the lode this week, but we shall not be far from it. The lode in the 40 east is proving very well; the north part of it, for about 1 ft. wide, will yield 3 tons of good ore per fathom. The lode altogether is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  ft. wide, and will yield 4 tons of ore per fathom.

**WEST TREMAYNE.**—S. Roberts, Aug. 1: On Saturday we set the 19 to four men to drive for the month, at 30s. per fathom; the lode is about 12 in. wide, producing occasional stones of tin and copper ore. We began a rise in back of the 20, on the south part of the lode, near the point of horse; set to four men, the month, at 30s. per fm. We set the back of the 10 to stop on tribute, by two men, in 11.

**WHEAL BULLER.**—J. Inch, Aug. 2: Hocking's shaft sinking under the 114 is still looking well, worth for tin 6d. per fathom for the length of the shaft, 2 fathoms long. In the 114, driving east, the lode in the end is large, producing stamping work for tin. The 114, driving west, is producing low-quality work for tin. The 102, driving west, on the north lode, is unproductive.—Stevens' Shaft: The stop in the back of the 102 west of Stevens' shaft, is worth for the 122. per fathom. The 92, driving east of this shaft, is producing good stones of tin. Nothing new in any other part of the mine.

**WHEAL CRIBBOR.**—John Goldsworthy, July 31: Georgina: We have taken down the lode on the rise, which is 2½ feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, pebbles, mica, yellow-grey sulphurite and green carbonate of copper, with a leaded 7-stone ore in the eastern end of the rise, 6 in. wide. The lode presents a good and healthy appearance.

**WHEAL CRIBBOR.**—J. Goldsworthy, Aug. 3: In the 120, east of Curtis' shaft, the drive is by the side of the lode. In the 96 cross-cut, driving south, there is an increase of water, also veins of copper ore intermixed through the stratum. In the 96 cross-cut south the driving east on the north copper lode is by the side. The stratum is strongly charged with mineral, and the lode presents a favourable appearance as we proceed. In the 72 east the drive is continued by the side of the lode. In the rise in back of the 72 east we are now passing through a small cross-course; on the east side of the cross-course the lode is productive of rich copper ore. In clearing the 60 west of Kelly's shaft we find the level nearly full of stuff; the lode is large, in places from 4 to 5 ft. wide; at points will work on tribute. There is no change in the tribute pitches.—Georgiana: We have not taken down the lode since Monday. The appearances of the lode are exceedingly favourable.

**WHEAL GREENVILLE.**—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 29: The following is our setting report for to-day:—The 140 and 110 cross-cuts to drive north, at 14d. and 12d. per fathom; the ground in the former cross-cut is a very good-looking granite, but in the latter it is a little harder. The 110 east, at 10s. per fathom; we have not taken down the lode here for the last 6 ft. driving. The 100 east, at 6s. 10d. per fathom; lode worth 12s. to 15s. per fathom. The winze below this level, at 6s. per fathom; here we have a good lode for tin, worth from 10s. to 12s. per fathom for 9 feet long. The stopes above this level for 3 fathoms long and 6 feet high will produce 140s. worth of tin. The 90 east, at 8s. per fathom; lode small. The winze below the 80 east, at 110s. per fathom; the last 2 fathoms sinking have produced 22 cwt. of tin, therefore the value is fully 40s. per fathom. In the three stopes above this level the lode is worth 15s. to 20s. per fathom each. The 66 east, at 4s. per fathom; the lode is worth 15s. per fathom. The 66 west, at 4s. per fathom; the lode is worth 7s. per fathom. Two stopes above the 80, on the dropper, at 4s. 4d. and 4s. 10s. per fathom; lode averaging 12s. to 15s. per fathom. We have to-day set 30 pitches, to 81 men, at an average tribute of 10s. in 17, at 6d. per ton for black tin.

**WEST CARADON.**—The shareholders in this mine must feel highly gratified to find during the last few weeks that the discoveries of productive lodes, both north and south of Marina's shaft, are only an earnest of what will be made in a comparatively short period.

The former operations on these self-same lodes to the east, and also in the immediately adjoining mine (South Caradon), have produced an enormous quantity of ore of the richest description, from which profits have been realised and paid to shareholders in dividends in West Caradon and South Caradon, together something like 400,000s. to 450,000s. There cannot be a doubt but that West Caradon Mine will again take a high position amongst the copper mines in Cornwall as it formerly did a few years ago, when the mine was selling in the market at the rate of 90,000s. to 100,000s. (this is now only at about the absurdly low figure of 17,000s. to 20,000s. the shares being at only about 27s. 6d. to 30s.) The shareholders have, during the past three or four years worked this western ground most vigorously, and deserve that success which they have already attained, and are long will receive in dividends.

**NEW GREAT CONSOLS.**—It is exceedingly gratifying to record so remarkable a success as is shown in the interesting report of the annual meeting of this company, held on Monday, and reported in our columns of to-day. In a brief period 36 stamps have produced 15,000s. worth of tin, at a profit of nearly 3000s., which will be greatly increased with additional stamping power, but the most remarkable feature of all is that Captain Pryor, whose caution and judgment are well known, states the reserves already discovered and laid open to be worth 300,000s. at a minimum estimate, and the lode in the 74 to be worth all 120s. per fathom. He adds, that the mine with the additional appliances will be second to none in the country for profits, and that he will prove such to be the case. The shareholders unanimously voted him 50 guineas in recognition of his exertions on the company's behalf. Mr. Henry L. Phillips (the managing director) occupied the chair, and remarked that when the discovery of the was first announced no one would credit it, and during the erection of the tin-dressing machinery ridicule was liberally bestowed on their operations, and it was openly said failure would inevitably result; but, like the celebrated Dolcoath Mine, which had been similarly condemned when it was there discovered, they had succeeded in overcoming all obstacles, and their mines would, undoubtedly, rank with the finest in the country. The sale of tin this month will leave some hundreds of pounds profit. The meeting was influentially attended, all the leading shareholders being present. Reference was made to West Great Consols, immediately adjoining New Great Consols, and possessing all its rich lodes, and stated by Capt. Pryor to be equally as valuable. A company in 8000 shares, of 5s. each, is already formed, and half a dozen gentlemen alone have taken three-fourths of the shares, of which Mr. Phillips takes a fourth, as a convincing proof of his confidence.

**WEST JEWELL.**—The Chancery suit in connection with this mine has been settled in favour of the company. The prospects at the mine are most

encouraging. The new manager, Capt. Joseph Michell, has made a great reduction in the expenses of the mine. The 30 below adit, 87 fms. from surface, will be reached in a few days. This is one of the points that has been so highly spoken of. The sale of tin ore this week realised nearly 4000s., and the future sales will steadily increase and leave profits to the shareholders.

**TANKERVILLE.**—The mine continues exceedingly rich, and as an additional feature of value in the property, in the 74 west an old lode has improved to 1 ton per fathom. This being another lode from the rich one generally reported on, gives still greater permanency to the great success of the undertaking.

**THE GREAT WESTERN.**—These mines are looking well, and the discovery of tin just made in the bottom level (the 40 fm. level) is worth 80s. to 100s. per fathom; and a winze below the 30 is worth 40s. per fathom. The last month's sale of tin was about 12 tons, realising about 1000s., and a profit of about 200s. This mine is likely to attract considerable attention.

**GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.**—In the bottom of No. 1 sump there is a rib of steel ore 8 in. wide, as nearly solid as possible. We have started to drive out from this sump by eight men within 2 yards from the bottom, and the same rib has just been discovered. No. 2 sump is looking better that I ever saw it.

**HINGSTON DOWN.**—From the reports of the last few weeks it will be observed that the lode in the winze sinking below the 110 fm. level continues to be worth 120s. per fathom, thus proving that a valuable mine will be opened in depth. Another sampling, of 146 tons of ore, has just been taken place, the products of which are as follows:—81 tons, produce 11½% for copper, and 6 ozs. of silver in a ton of ore; 65 tons, produce 12 for copper, and 6 ozs. silver in a ton of ore. This ought to realise, according to the standard, from 1000s. to 1100s.

**NEW WHEAL KINGSTON (Stoke Climsland).**—In pushing forward the adit to communicate with the shaft, which has now been effected, a new lode was discovered, and on opening on it the north wall has been intersected, showing splendid stones, containing rich gossan, black oxide of copper, mastic, and indications of silver. One stone weighing nearly 3 cwt. was examined on Wednesday by several practical men both from Devon and Cornwall, and pronounced by them to be one of the finest stones they had ever seen at the depth (only 9 fathoms from surface), and advised to continue sinking as quickly as possible, where they have no doubt rich deposits of mineral will be found.

**BEDFORD UNITED.**—This mine is gradually progressing towards a self-paying concern. The future prospects are exceedingly good, and the samplings for the next four months will be considerably increased. A better price for copper ore, and Bedford would reach its old position in the Dividend List.

**SOUTH CONDURROW.**—These shares have been in strong demand during the week, and are likely to command a much higher market value very shortly. The monthly sales of tin are at present about 30 tons, but in a few days thirty-two additional heads of stamps will be at work, which should increase the returns to 50 tons per month. The dressing-floors have been constructed with the utmost completeness and at very great expense. It is stated the next dividend will be 5s., and as the reserves of tin are very extensive and the mine steadily improving, the dividends must considerably increase as soon as the additional stamps are fairly at work.

**GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.**—In last week's Journal I find reference is made in the Notabilia to this company. I quite agree with the writer that we possess a very valuable property, and having attended the meeting last Monday it afforded me great satisfaction to be able to assure the shareholders that both the London and local management are all that could be desired.—SHAREHOLDER.

**SOUTH WARD.**—The shaft is again in course of sinking, and the 53 is expected to be reached in the course of two or three months. In the meantime it is probable that the lode may be cut in the shaft, and as water is issuing freely from the 40 fathom level east and south, a considerable improvement may be shortly expected at this point.

**GREAT ROYALTON.**—The sale of tin for the month again shows an increase upon the last, and the excellent price of 8d. per ton has been realised. The agent reports that the mine is opening up well. The cross-cut to the north lode is being driven with all speed, and a good deposit of ore is expected. Altogether the progress of the mine is most satisfactory.

**GWYDYN PARK.**—The Tintyll Mine continues to improve; at the levels are cleared productive ore ground is being laid open.

**At the Frontino and Bolivia (South American) Gold Mining Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. T. E. Foakes in the chair), it was stated by the Chairman that the shareholders had not subscribed for the debentures to the extent anticipated, but that the directors still had the most solid grounds for believing that the mines were valuable, and capable of being made to pay considerable profit, but that they must be worked economically. As this opinion emanated from all sources, the directors had come to the conclusion that there must be something wrong in the administration in New Granada. But the first thing to do was to raise more capital, either by debenture or some other mode. It was a great vexation to him not to be able to present a better account, still he saw no reason for despair, although they could have made some better arrangements in New Granada. During the discussion, which caused Mr. Brefill, who was associated with the mines some years since, stated that if the mines were worked economically they would pay very well. The report and balance-sheet were received and adopted. Messrs. T. E. Foakes and C. Martin were re-elected directors; and Mr. J. H. Tilley was re-appointed auditor.**

\* \* \* With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Birmingham, and the Black Country; International Commercial, and Trade Unions; The Ferrie Furnace; Colliery Assurance; Denudation of the Coalbrookdale Coal Field (D. Jones); Telegraphic Science; Mining in West Cornwall (J. Roberts); Gold Mining in Brazil; Great Western Silver Mining Company, Nevada (J. H. Thorndyke); Mining Bureau of the Pacific Coast—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Foreign Mines Reports—Van Mining Company's Monthly Report, &c.

**LEAD ORES.**

Date. Mines. Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.

July 23—Perkins Beach..... 25 £1 13 0 ..... Walker, Parker, & Co.

—Bwch Consols..... 30 14 5 0 ..... ditto

—Bwadairn Consols..... 30 11 5 0 ..... ditto

—Exmouth..... 4 12 3 0 ..... Burry Port Co.

—ditto..... 14 7 6 ..... ditto

—Trewetha..... 45 21 12 0 ..... Treffry's Trestoos.

Aug. 1—Foxdale..... 50 21 15 0 ..... Panther Company.

—ditto..... 50 21 15 0 ..... Burry Port Company.

—Dyllynes..... 61 11 2 0 ..... Walker, Parker, & Co.

—Chiverton Moor..... 45 15 2 0 ..... Panther Lead Co.

—ditto..... 15 9 0 0 ..... Sheldon, Bush, & Co.

—Van..... 80 12 7 0 ..... A. Eyston.

—ditto..... 35 12 6 0 ..... ditto

—ditto..... 85 12 6 0 ..... Walker, Parker, & Co.

—ditto..... 100 12 9 0 ..... Burry Port Co.

—ditto..... 25 12 7 0 ..... Weston, Son, and Co.

—ditto..... 50 12 8 0 ..... ditto

—ditto..... 75 12 7 0 ..... Panther Lead Co.

**BLENDEN.**

Date. Mines. Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.

Aug. 3—Van ..... 100 £3 11 0 ..... Dillwyn and Co.

**BLACK TIN.**

Date. Mines. Tons c. q. lb. Price p. ton. Amount. Purchasers.

July 29—Pen-an-drea..... 12 19 3 13 0 £24 0 0 ..... £1091 8 9—Carvedras.

Aug. 2—Penhalls ..... 9 12 2 24 ..... 83 15 0 ..... 806 19 10—Dabuaz.

Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society.

**THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION** will be opened by the President,

CHARLES FOX, Esq.,

On FRIDAY, August 11, 1871.

Doors open to members at 10<sup>0</sup> A.M., to the public at 11<sup>0</sup> A.M.

The Judges will meet at 10<sup>0</sup> A.M. on Wednesday, August 9th.

Further particulars will be announced.

J. H. COLLINS, F.G.S., Secretary.

Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING** will be HELD in the

ool, 13½ to 14; East Wheal Grenville, 3½ to 3½; Great Laxey, 16½ to 17. Gwydyr Park, 4 to 1; the new mine is improving. Great Wheal Vor has been firmer, at 10 to 10½.

Wheal Grenville, 7½ to 8; West Tankerville, 3½ to 3½. Wheal Bullers have advanced to 10, 11 buyers. Wheal Lucy, 3 to 3½; Wheal Jane, 37 to 39; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 7 to 9; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 9½ to 10; Wheal Mary Ann, 9½ to 10½; Wheal Seton, 28 to 30; South Carn Brea, 4 to 1; Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 20s to 25s; East Bassets have advanced, but chiefly in Cornwall, to 7, 8, New Lovell, 30s, 35s; Wheal Margaret, 16 to 17; Wheal Uny, 9½ to 10; Wheal Agar, 1½ to 2. At the Chytane Mine meeting the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 854, 13s. 11d., and a call of 17, 10s. per share was made to clear it off. In one of the stoves west of Bettallock's the lode has improved to 2½ ft. wide, producing exceedingly good work for tin the whole breadth of the lode. Upwards of 4000t. have been spent on the property, and if this lode continues the prospects will be materially improved. Van Consols, 1½ to 1½; this mine is looking better than for some time past, but the shares seem quite neglected. In the 55, east of Gundry's shaft, good lead is being broken, and the agents consider it probable that a profitable lode will shortly be met with at this point. West Jewell, 2 to 2½; we understand the lawsuit in connection with this mine has been settled in favour of the company. The sales of tin this week realised 400t.

In Foreign Mines, Eberhardt and Aurora shares have been in good demand, and leave off 41 to 43. Chontales not so firm at 1½ to 2. Thornhill Reef, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; Sierra Buttes, 4½ to 5½; Sweetland Creek, 4½ to 4½; Eclipse, par to 4; Utah, 4 to 5 prem. Frontino and Bolivia, ½ to ½; the accounts issued for the meeting show a loss on six months ending Dec. 31 of 2604t. 4s. 1d., and a balance against the company of 11,557. 2s. 3d. Pacifics advanced 17, per share on Friday, and leave off 3½ to 3½; there is said to be a good discovery.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been rather active, considering that many of the principal dealers are at present away for their holidays. East Vans have been largely dealt in. Pacific shares have risen fully 20s. each. Roman Gravels, Tankerville, Pennerley, and Bog have been dealt in to a considerable extent, and the companies recently formed for working mines on the Pacific Coast have commanded a fair share of attention. Tin mines have also been in demand, but have been without material change in quotations. Van shares have been absorbed to some extent during the week for investment, at 54 to 56. The improvement in the eastern part of the mine, and also in the bottom level, is fully maintained, the former being valued at 5 tons and the latter at 10 tons of lead per cubic fathom. Tankerville shares are very steady at about 17. East Van, 11½ to 11½; there are good stones of lead in the shaft, and the prospects of the mine are of a highly satisfactory character. Roman Gravels, 18 to 18½; the report from this mine is good. Pennerley, 3½ to 4; the lode in Potter's pit section of the mine, and the workings on the Warm Water lode, are turning out well. Bog, 3 to 3½; good progress is being made in clearing the shaft below the 70, and good paying ground is being laid open in the 70. Perkins Beach, 1½ to 1½.

In Foreign Mines an advance has been established in Eberhardt; closing price, 41 to 42. The information from the mines, upon which the rise has been established, appears in another column. Birdseye Creek, ½ to ½ prem. Utah, 4 to 5 prem.; a firm market has been established for these shares, and the written advices from the company's manager is of the most assuring character. The smelting-works are now in active operation, and two additional furnaces are in course of erection. Sierra Buttes shares command attention at 4½ to 5½ per share. Sweetland Creek, 4½ to 4½; a dividend will be declared at the end of the present month. Almada and Trito shares are less firm, at par to ½ prem. Pacific shares have risen to 3½, 3½, and the advices from the mine during the week are of a more favourable character than any received during the present administration. Don Pedro shares have been dealt in to some extent at 2½ to 2½ prem.

The market is rather better for Mineral Hills Silver Plume, 1½ to 1½ prem. South Aurora, after receding to 5½, sellers, close 5½ to 5½. St. John del Rey share are without change, 30½ to 31. Copper mines have been entirely without feature. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—East Lovell, 16½ to 17½; Great Laxey, 16½ to 17; Great Vor, 10½ to 11; Marke Valley, 6 to 6½; North Roskear, 18 to 20; Tinctor, 51 to 53; West Chiverton, 19 to 20½; Cape Copper, 16 to 17; Eclipse, par to ½ prem.; Utah, 4 to 5 prem.

The RUSSIA COPPER COMPANY, with a capital of 300,000t., in shares of 10t. each, has been formed to purchase and work the estates upon which the celebrated "Paschkoff Bird" brand of copper is produced. The estates, which are freehold, and have been in the hands of the family of the late Lieut.-General M. W. Paschkoff for upwards of a century, will be acquired by the company (with the whole of the machinery, plant, &c., necessary for carrying on the works) at the rate of about 13s. 6d. per acre, the company taking over the property as a "going concern," with the works in active operation. There are 47,375 acres in all, part being in the Ourenberg and part in the Ufa district, the principal smelting-works and rolling-mills at Voskresensky, being close to the Bielaya river, are in easy communication of St. Petersburg and Moscow. In the company's copper mines of Kargalinsky the ore is found in the Permian formation in beds from 2 ft. to 9 ft. thick, and consisting chiefly of green and blue carbonate and oxide of copper. It is raised easily, is very pure, melts with extreme facility, requires but two operations to bring out the pure metal (whereas with ordinary ores five operations are requisite), and the quantity is proved to be practically unlimited. The Voskresensky Works are very extensive and favourably situated; the Freebrake Works are surrounded by extensive forest lands, and have eight smelting furnaces, with their refining furnaces and accessories (it is at these works that the "Paschkoff Bird" brand has been made for the last century), with ample water power and machinery; the forest lands yield a large revenue from supplying timber to the neighbouring unwooded districts of Ourenburg and Uralsk; and the corn and pasture lands, comprising about 128,187 acres, are of the richest description. The direction is a highly influential one, and the management of the concern has been undertaken by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons (in whose hands the Cape Copper Company has turned out a brilliant success), so that there can be no doubt as to the mode in which the enterprise will be conducted. The prospectus will be found in another column. The shares are quoted at 2½ to 2½ prem.

The IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN COLLIERIES are inviting subscriptions for 13,000 shares of 5t. each. The company's capital is 100,000t., in shares of 5t. each, three-fourths of which is now to be issued; of this the Brazilian Provincial Government has taken 10,000t. worth, leaving the 13,000 shares already mentioned. The Arroio dos Ratos Colliery, which with plant, material, and stock of trade of all description, becomes the property of the company, is near São Jerônimo, on the river Jacubá, in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, and the works have been carried on for some years by the present vendors, and the Provincial Government are supplied under contract with coal for the consumption of their steamers, but they have had to carry the coal nine miles by bullock drays. There are two miles of working galleries opened, throughout the whole of which coal equal to Newcastle exists, without a fault or dislocation. The purchase money is fixed at 30,000t., and the company are to pay a royalty of 4½d. per ton on coal sold during present concession. Mr. James Johnson, who has managed the collieries for several years, continues the management, and offers at the option of the company to get and ship 300 tons a-day at 7s. per ton, f.o.b. The seam is 4 ft. 8 in. thick, and the quantity of coal within the concession is deemed inexhaustible. It will be seen from the prospectus, which appears in another column, that the directors and officers of the company are gentlemen of influence, and well known in commercial circles.

The NANTYGOLO AND BLAINA IRONWORKS COMPANY announce that the total number of applications for the 5000 preference shares (500,000t.) offered for subscriptions was—for shares to be paid in full on allotment, 18,967 or 1,896,700t.; to be paid by instalments, 4596 or 459,600t. = total shares, 23,563 or 2,356,300t. The total shares applied for by persons wishing to pay in full on allotment, amounting alone to nearly four times the total to be allotted in terms

of the prospectus, no allotment could be made to the applicants wishing to pay by instalments. The letters of regret for these were posted last evening. The letters of allotment are in course of preparation, and will, we understand, be posted to-morrow.

The CWM DWYFOR COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINES COMPANY are inviting subscriptions for 10,000 shares, of 17s. each, for carrying into execution the report of Mr. George Henwood. The property can be worked from 200 to 500 yards deep by levels alone, and samples of the ore, assayed by Messrs. Claudet and Co., have produced as much as 24 to 36 per cent. of copper, exclusive of silver. The prospectus, and also some further observations on the property, will be found in other columns of this day's Journal.

The EAST CWM VRON LEAD MINING COMPANY (to which attention was directed last week) has been most favourably received, those interested in Cwm Vron (the adjoining property) having largely availed themselves of the privileges offered them as Cwm Vron shareholders. The shaft has been successfully drained; several agents have examined the lode, and pronounce it to be improving in depth, both in extent and value. Some fine stones of lead have been broken within the past few days. The capital is being privately subscribed in a most satisfactory manner. An abridged prospectus appears in another column.

The RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY'S property, which adjoins the successful Eureka Consolidated, is now offered to the public. Mr. Keyes, the manager of the latter mine, whose character for ability and experience stands very high, has made a strong report upon the resources and prospects of the Richmond Consolidated. The developments thus far made in the Richmond shows the ore to be identical in richness with, and is found in much larger body than in, the Eureka Consolidated at the same depth, there being by actual measurement on the 21st of June over 20,000 tons of ore actually laid open and ready for extraction, representing a value of upwards of 178,000t. This is a larger quantity than has hitherto been made available in the adjoining or sister mine, and is regarded as a mere indication of the enormous deposits which will be brought to light, and (as a western contemporary put it) to market in the progress of operations. Mr. Keyes points to the large profits already made by the Eureka Consolidated, and shows that the Richmond is in every way equal to it. He states that all that is required for the immediate production of the most satisfactory results is the erection of additional furnaces, and in furtherance of his views it is expected that two new furnaces will be in full operation within 80 days from the present time, when according to Mr. Keyes' estimates, the net annual product will reach the handsome sum of 75,000t. This will give about 34 per cent. clear dividends upon the capital, which dividends will not only be permanently maintained, but further increased by extending the works. The vendor places on deposit with the directors 2000t., to defray the preliminary expenses, and those of the examination of the property, and there will be no money paid out of the funds of the company until the statements are verified by the company's agent. It may be mentioned that the Eureka Consolidated, above mentioned, as adjoining the Richmond, was offered in the London market about 18 months ago, under the name of the Champion Company, but the purchase was not completed. The property, however, was immediately taken up in San Francisco, and, according to Mr. Keyes' report (who is now the superintendent) it has earned in the last ten months nearly 100,000t., without the expenditure of a single dollar other than the original purchase money of the properties. In June the value of the ore opened up was estimated at 180,000t.; since then further important developments have been made, by which it is calculated the above valuation is nearly doubled, the how body ore assaying much higher than that now being worked.

The RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY'S property, which adjoins the successful Eureka Consolidated, is now offered to the public. Mr. Keyes, the manager of the latter mine, whose character for ability and experience stands very high, has made a strong report upon the resources and prospects of the Richmond Consolidated. The developments thus far made in the Richmond shows the ore to be identical in richness with, and is found in much larger body than in, the Eureka Consolidated at the same depth, there being by actual measurement on the 21st of June over 20,000 tons of ore actually laid open and ready for extraction, representing a value of upwards of 178,000t. This is a larger quantity than has hitherto been made available in the adjoining or sister mine, and is regarded as a mere indication of the enormous deposits which will be brought to light, and (as a western contemporary put it) to market in the progress of operations. Mr. Keyes points to the large profits already made by the Eureka Consolidated, and shows that the Richmond is in every way equal to it. He states that all that is required for the immediate production of the most satisfactory results is the erection of additional furnaces, and in furtherance of his views it is expected that two new furnaces will be in full operation within 80 days from the present time, when according to Mr. Keyes' estimates, the net annual product will reach the handsome sum of 75,000t. This will give about 34 per cent. clear dividends upon the capital, which dividends will not only be permanently maintained, but further increased by extending the works. The vendor places on deposit with the directors 2000t., to defray the preliminary expenses, and those of the examination of the property, and there will be no money paid out of the funds of the company until the statements are verified by the company's agent. It may be mentioned that the Eureka Consolidated, above mentioned, as adjoining the Richmond, was offered in the London market about 18 months ago, under the name of the Champion Company, but the purchase was not completed. The property, however, was immediately taken up in San Francisco, and, according to Mr. Keyes' report (who is now the superintendent) it has earned in the last ten months nearly 100,000t., without the expenditure of a single dollar other than the original purchase money of the properties. In June the value of the ore opened up was estimated at 180,000t.; since then further important developments have been made, by which it is calculated the above valuation is nearly doubled, the how body ore assaying much higher than that now being worked.

The RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY'S property, which adjoins the successful Eureka Consolidated, is now offered to the public. Mr. Keyes, the manager of the latter mine, whose character for ability and experience stands very high, has made a strong report upon the resources and prospects of the Richmond Consolidated. The developments thus far made in the Richmond shows the ore to be identical in richness with, and is found in much larger body than in, the Eureka Consolidated at the same depth, there being by actual measurement on the 21st of June over 20,000 tons of ore actually laid open and ready for extraction, representing a value of upwards of 178,000t. This is a larger quantity than has hitherto been made available in the adjoining or sister mine, and is regarded as a mere indication of the enormous deposits which will be brought to light, and (as a western contemporary put it) to market in the progress of operations. Mr. Keyes points to the large profits already made by the Eureka Consolidated, and shows that the Richmond is in every way equal to it. He states that all that is required for the immediate production of the most satisfactory results is the erection of additional furnaces, and in furtherance of his views it is expected that two new furnaces will be in full operation within 80 days from the present time, when according to Mr. Keyes' estimates, the net annual product will reach the handsome sum of 75,000t. This will give about 34 per cent. clear dividends upon the capital, which dividends will not only be permanently maintained, but further increased by extending the works. The vendor places on deposit with the directors 2000t., to defray the preliminary expenses, and those of the examination of the property, and there will be no money paid out of the funds of the company until the statements are verified by the company's agent. It may be mentioned that the Eureka Consolidated, above mentioned, as adjoining the Richmond, was offered in the London market about 18 months ago, under the name of the Champion Company, but the purchase was not completed. The property, however, was immediately taken up in San Francisco, and, according to Mr. Keyes' report (who is now the superintendent) it has earned in the last ten months nearly 100,000t., without the expenditure of a single dollar other than the original purchase money of the properties. In June the value of the ore opened up was estimated at 180,000t.; since then further important developments have been made, by which it is calculated the above valuation is nearly doubled, the how body ore assaying much higher than that now being worked.

The RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY'S property, which adjoins the successful Eureka Consolidated, is now offered to the public. Mr. Keyes, the manager of the latter mine, whose character for ability and experience stands very high, has made a strong report upon the resources and prospects of the Richmond Consolidated. The developments thus far made in the Richmond shows the ore to be identical in richness with, and is found in much larger body than in, the Eureka Consolidated at the same depth, there being by actual measurement on the 21st of June over 20,000 tons of ore actually laid open and ready for extraction, representing a value of upwards of 178,000t. This is a larger quantity than has hitherto been made available in the adjoining or sister mine, and is regarded as a mere indication of the enormous deposits which will be brought to light, and (as a western contemporary put it) to market in the progress of operations. Mr. Keyes points to the large profits already made by the Eureka Consolidated, and shows that the Richmond is in every way equal to it. He states that all that is required for the immediate production of the most satisfactory results is the erection of additional furnaces, and in furtherance of his views it is expected that two new furnaces will be in full operation within 80 days from the present time, when according to Mr. Keyes' estimates, the net annual product will reach the handsome sum of 75,000t. This will give about 34 per cent. clear dividends upon the capital, which dividends will not only be permanently maintained, but further increased by extending the works. The vendor places on deposit with the directors 2000t., to defray the preliminary expenses, and those of the examination of the property, and there will be no money paid out of the funds of the company until the statements are verified by the company's agent. It may be mentioned that the Eureka Consolidated, above mentioned, as adjoining the Richmond, was offered in the London market about 18 months ago, under the name of the Champion Company, but the purchase was not completed. The property, however, was immediately taken up in San Francisco, and, according to Mr. Keyes' report (who is now the superintendent) it has earned in the last ten months nearly 100,000t., without the expenditure of a single dollar other than the original purchase money of the properties. In June the value of the ore opened up was estimated at 180,000t.; since then further important developments have been made, by which it is calculated the above valuation is nearly doubled, the how body ore assaying much higher than that now being worked.

The RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY'S property, which adjoins the successful Eureka Consolidated, is now offered to the public. Mr. Keyes, the manager of the latter mine, whose character for ability and experience stands very high, has made a strong report upon the resources and prospects of the Richmond Consolidated. The developments thus far made in the Richmond shows the ore to be identical in richness with, and is found in much larger body than in, the Eureka Consolidated at the same depth, there being by actual measurement on the 21st of June over 20,000 tons of ore actually laid open and ready for extraction, representing a value of upwards of 178,000t. This is a larger quantity than has hitherto been made available in the adjoining or sister mine, and is regarded as a mere indication of the enormous deposits which will be brought to light, and (as a western contemporary put it) to market in the progress of operations. Mr. Keyes points to the large profits already made by the Eureka Consolidated, and shows that the Richmond is in every way equal to it. He states that all that is required for the immediate production of the most satisfactory results is the erection of additional furnaces, and in furtherance of his views it is expected that two new furnaces will be in full operation within 80 days from the present time, when according to Mr. Keyes' estimates, the net annual product will reach the handsome sum of 75,000t. This will give about 34 per cent. clear dividends upon the capital, which dividends will not only be permanently maintained, but further increased by extending the works. The vendor places on deposit with the directors 2000t., to defray the preliminary expenses, and those of the examination of the property, and there will be no money paid out of the funds of the company until the statements are verified by the company's agent. It may be mentioned that the Eureka Consolidated, above mentioned, as adjoining the Richmond, was offered in the London market about 18 months ago, under the name of the Champion Company, but the purchase was not completed. The property, however, was immediately taken up in San Francisco, and, according to Mr. Keyes' report (who is now the superintendent) it has earned in the last ten months nearly 100,000t., without the expenditure of a single dollar other than the original purchase money of the properties. In June the value of the ore opened up was estimated at 180,000t.; since then further important developments have been made, by which it is calculated the above valuation is nearly doubled, the how body ore assaying much higher than that now being worked.

The RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY'S property, which adjoins the successful Eureka Consolidated, is now offered to the public. Mr. Keyes, the manager of the latter mine, whose character for ability and experience stands very high, has made a strong report upon the resources and prospects of the Richmond Consolidated. The developments thus far made in the Richmond shows the ore to be identical in richness with, and is found in much larger body than in, the Eureka Consolidated at the same depth, there being by actual measurement on the 21st of June over 20,000 tons of ore actually laid open and ready for extraction, representing a value of upwards of 178,000t. This is a larger quantity than has hitherto been made available in the adjoining or sister mine, and is regarded as a mere indication of the enormous deposits which will be brought to light, and (as a western contemporary put it) to market in the progress of operations. Mr. Keyes points to the large profits already made by the Eureka Consolidated, and shows that the Richmond is in every way equal to it. He states that all that is required for the immediate production of the most satisfactory results is the erection of additional furnaces, and in furtherance of his views it is expected that two new furnaces will be in full operation within 80 days from the present time, when according to Mr. Keyes' estimates, the net annual product will reach the handsome sum of 75,000t. This will give about 34 per cent. clear dividends upon the capital, which dividends will not only be permanently maintained, but further increased by extending the works. The vendor places on deposit with the directors 2000t., to defray the preliminary expenses, and those of the examination of the property, and there will be no money paid out of the funds of the company until the statements are verified by the company's agent. It may be mentioned that the Eureka Consolidated, above mentioned, as adjoining the Richmond, was offered in the London market about 18 months ago, under the name of the Champion Company, but the purchase was not completed. The property, however, was immediately taken up in San Francisco, and, according to Mr. Keyes' report (who is now the superintendent) it has earned in the last ten months nearly 100,000t., without the expenditure of a single dollar other than the original purchase money of the properties. In June the value of the ore opened up was estimated at 180,000t.; since then further important developments have been made, by which it is calculated the above valuation is nearly doubled, the how body ore assaying much higher than that now being worked.

The RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY'S property, which adjoins the successful Eureka Consolidated, is now offered to the public. Mr. Keyes, the manager of the latter mine, whose character for ability and experience stands very high, has made a strong report upon the resources and prospects of the Richmond Consolidated. The developments thus far made in the Richmond shows the ore to be identical in richness with, and is found in much larger body than in, the Eureka Consolidated at the same depth, there being by actual measurement on the 21st of June over 20,000 tons of ore actually laid open and ready for extraction, representing a value of upwards of 178,000t. This is a larger quantity than has hitherto been made available in the adjoining or sister mine, and is regarded as a mere indication of the enormous deposits which will be brought to light, and (as a western contemporary put it) to market in the progress of operations. Mr. Keyes points to the large profits already made by the Eureka Consolidated, and shows that the Richmond is in every way equal to it. He states that all that is required for the immediate production of the most satisfactory results is the erection of additional furnaces, and in furtherance of his views it is expected that two new furnaces will be in full operation within 80 days from the present time, when according to Mr. Keyes' estimates, the net annual product will reach the handsome sum of 75,000t. This will give about 34 per cent. clear dividends upon the capital, which dividends will not only be permanently maintained, but further increased by extending the works. The vendor places on deposit with the directors 2000t., to defray the preliminary expenses, and those of the examination of the property, and there will be no money paid out of the funds of the company until the statements are verified by the company's agent. It may be mentioned that the Eureka Consolidated, above mentioned, as adjoining the Richmond, was offered in the London market about 18 months ago, under the name of the Champion Company, but the purchase was not completed. The property, however, was immediately taken up in San Francisco, and, according to Mr. Keyes' report (who is now the superintendent) it has earned in the last ten months nearly 100,000t., without the expenditure of a single dollar other than the original purchase money of the properties. In June the value of the ore opened up was estimated at 180,000t.; since then further important developments have been made, by which it is calculated the above valuation is nearly doubled, the how body ore assaying much higher than that now being worked.

The RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY'S property, which adjoins the successful Eureka Consolidated, is now offered to the public. Mr. Keyes, the manager of the latter mine, whose character for ability and experience stands very high, has made a strong report upon the resources and prospects of the Richmond Consolidated. The developments thus far made in the Richmond shows the ore to be identical in richness with, and is found in much larger body than in, the Eureka Consolidated at the same depth, there being by actual measurement on the 21st of June over 20,000 tons of ore actually laid open and ready for extraction, representing a value of upwards of 178,000t. This is a larger quantity than has hitherto been made available in the adjoining or sister mine, and is regarded as a mere indication of the enormous deposits which will be brought to light, and (as a western contemporary put it) to market in the progress of operations. Mr. Keyes points to the large profits already made by the Eureka Consolidated, and shows that the Richmond is in every way equal to it. He states that all that is required for the immediate production of the most satisfactory results is the erection of additional furnaces, and in furtherance of his views it is expected that two new furnaces will be in full operation within 80 days from the present time, when according to Mr. Keyes' estimates, the net annual product will reach the handsome sum of 75,000t. This will give about 34 per cent. clear dividends upon the capital, which dividends will not only be permanently maintained, but further increased by extending the works. The vendor places on deposit with the directors 2000t., to defray the preliminary expenses, and those of the examination of the property, and there will be no money paid out of the funds of the company until the statements are verified by the company's agent. It may be mentioned that the Eureka Consolidated, above mentioned, as adjoining the Richmond, was offered in the London market about 18 months ago, under the name of the Champion Company, but the purchase was not completed. The property, however, was immediately taken up in San Francisco, and, according to Mr. Keyes' report (who is now the superintendent) it has earned in the last ten months nearly 100,000t., without the expenditure of a single dollar other than the original purchase money of the properties. In June the value of the ore opened up was estimated at 180,000t.; since then further important developments have been made, by which it is calculated the above valuation is nearly doubled, the how body ore assaying much higher than that now being worked.

The RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY'S property, which adjoins

ISSUE OF 30,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH, BEING THE CAPITAL OF

# The Russia Copper Company

(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

CAPITAL £300,000, IN 30,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

Payable—Deposit on application £1 per share, and upon allotment £4 per share.

The balance to be payable as follows:—£2 10s. per share on 1st October, 1871; £2 10s. 1st December, 1871; with option to subscribers of paying the whole amount of the shares on allotment, in which case applicants will be entitled to be first considered in the allotment of the shares, and they will be further entitled to receive the dividends, as declared payable, on the whole amount paid up on such shares.

TRUSTEES.

BEAUMONT WILLIAM LUBBOCK, Esq. (Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.), London.

FREDERICK E. BLACKETT BEAUMONT, R.E., M.P., London.

ALEXANDER BROWDEN, Esq., M.P., London.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Honourable THOMAS EMERSON HEADLAM, M.P., London—CHAIRMAN.

ANTHONY JOHN MUNDELLA, Esq., M.P., London and Nottingham—DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

GEORGE ANDERSON, Esq., M.P., Glasgow.

FREDERICK E. BLACKETT BEAUMONT, R.E., M.P., London.

JAMES BROWDEN, Esq. (Messrs. John Browden and Sons), Tondu, South Wales.

WILLIAM BLAKE LAMBERT, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., late Engineer-in-Chief of the Russian Imperial Navy, London.

Lieut.-Colonel NAPIER STURT, M.P., London.

JOHN TAYLOR, Esq., 6, Queen-street-place, London.

RICHARD TAYLOR, Esq., 6, Queen-street-place, London.

AGENTS IN ST. PETERSBURG—Messrs. THOMSON, BONAR, and CO.

LONDON MANAGERS—Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and SONS, 6, Queen-street-place, E.C., London.

RESIDENT MANAGER—Capt. THOMAS RICKARD, M.E.

BANKERS—Messrs. ROBARTS, LUBBOCK, and CO., 15, Lombard-street, E.C., London.

SOLICITOR—CHARLES MORGAN, Esq., 15, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. QUILTER, BALL, and CO., 3, Moorgate-street, E.C., London.

Messrs. ROBERT FLETCHER and CO., 2, Moorgate-street, E.C., London.

BROKERS—Messrs. HUGGINS and ROWSELL, 1, Threadneedle-street, E.C., London.

SECRETARY—CHARLES HURLBATT, Esq.

OFFICES, -5, QUEEN STREET PLACE, E.C., LONDON.

## PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to purchase, work, and develop the remarkable mineral and agricultural properties lately owned by Mr. Alexander Browden, M.P., and others, and previously held by the late Lieutenant-General Michael Wassilitch Paschkoff, in whose family they had been for upwards of a century.

The estates are those known as the Paschkoff Estates, and comprise—

Voskresensky Estate, containing about 1,565 acres.

Probrabensky " 280,206 acres.

Kargalinsky " 41,501 acres.

Forming a total acreage of about 477,375 acres, the whole of which is freehold.

The estates are situated in the districts of Orenburg and Ufa, in Eastern Russia, and the principal smelting-works and rolling-mills at Voskresensky, being situate close to the Belaya River, are within easy communication with St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The resources of the estates may be classed under three heads, viz.:—

1.—The valuable copper and other mines and works, situated on the estates above mentioned, together with mining rights over other lands of great extent.

The COPPER MINES OF KARGALIN-KY, and the mining rights attached thereto, extend over an area computed at 200 square miles, and the copper ore has been ascertained by ample trials to exist in the Permian formation, in beds at depths ranging from 10 to 20 feet; the beds vary from 2 to 9 feet in thickness, and consist chiefly of the green and blue carbonates, and the oxides of copper. The ore is easily and cheaply raised, and is of great purity; smelting with extreme facility, requires only two operations to bring out the fine metal, and an extremely clean slag, and is in quantity practically unlimited. Copper mining has been carried on at this place for upwards of 120 years.

The VOSKRESSENSKY SMELTING-WORKS, which are of a very extensive character, are used for the smelting and refining of copper. They are situated on the forest lands of the Voskresensky estates, from which they derive their requisite supplies of charcoal for the smelting operations. In addition to six smelting furnaces and refineries, they contain also rolling-mills, foundries, machine-shops, with all necessary tools and other accessories for manufacturing copper. These works are solidly constructed in masonry, and are supplied with ample water-power, and with every accessory for effectively carrying them on. There are also corn and saw mills, offices, officers' dwellings, &c., on a very liberal scale.

The SMELTING-WORKS OF PROBRABENSKY are surrounded by the very extensive forest lands of that estate, and consist of eight smelting-furnaces, with their refining furnaces, and every description of accessories for the smelting and refining of copper on a large scale, and are well supplied with water-power and machinery. The works are also supplied with corn and saw mills.

The copper produced at these works, which have been in operation above a century, is the celebrated "Paschkoff Bird Copper," of universal and long-established reputation, not in Russia only, but throughout Europe and Asia. It is adapted to the finest uses, especially to electro-plating, and it, therefore, always finds ready sale at prices above those of the average market.

2.—The FOREST LANDS contain oak, lime, birch, and white and red firs, and comprise on the three estates about 319,188 acres. These forests, besides affording a perpetual supply of fuel, yield a large annual income from the sale of timber, and general fuel and building purposes, as the neighbouring towns of Orenburg and Ufa are destitute of wood, and draw a large portion of their supplies from Probrabensky. A considerable revenue is also derived from royalty for the privilege of extracting tar from the forests.

3.—The CORN AND PASTURE LANDS, comprising about 139,287 acres, are of the richest description, being for the most part a rich loam of great depth and in Captain Rickard's report, referred to hereafter, he speaks of the soil as "like that of the great corn-growing countries about the Danube."

For the conveyance of the produce there already exists a cheap water-carriage by navigable rivers to Moscow and St. Petersburg, and the facilities will be largely increased by the construction of the railway from Samara to Orenburg, which has been officially declared by the Government to be one of the first importance, and is to be made as speedily as possible.

IRON ORE also, both hematite and magnetite exists, in these properties, especially in Voskresensky, and the deposits are of such nature and extent as to give great value to the properties.

Labour exceedingly cheap and plentiful; and, as a consequence of the long establishment of the works, the population are skilled in the labour incidental thereto.

From Captain Rickard's detailed report, issued with the prospectus, and to which the directors invite particular attention, it will be seen that the actual establishment is equal to the treatment of about 25,000 tons of ore annually, producing 1000 tons of fine copper, working during ten months, and to increase that rate of produce to 15,000 tons a proportionate enlargement of the works is all that is needed.

Smelting so much ore as there is plant actually provided for, and producing 1000 tons of fine copper per annum, the profit would be about £35,000.

The profit on the sale of wood, taken together with the rents of lands and flour-mills on both estates, and what is derivable from tar and pitch making, may be taken at about £12,000 a year.

Captain Rickard estimates it will require £10,000 to put everything in a condition to make the return of profits of £47,000 per annum; this outlay is required chiefly upon the mines, and exclusive of what is required for working, capital.

He further estimates that, to place the works upon a footing which will render them capable of producing 15,000 tons of fine copper per annum, it will be necessary to encounter an additional outlay, on works and plant, of £20,000 to £25,000.

The net profits from the estates, when placed upon such a footing, will be £64,000 per annum, and after paying interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the mortgage and debentures, equal together to about £36,000, a revenue of over £26,000 per annum, equal to 20 per cent. per annum on the share capital of £300,000 is shown.

The producing power of the works is, however, equal to a still larger return as the works are further developed.

The price to be paid to the vendor for the whole of the above properties (subject to mortgage of £300,000), as and from 1st July, 1871, including all machinery and plant, is £270,000, payable, as to £30,000, in 6 per cent. debentures of the company, and at the option of the directors up to £100,000 in shares, and the balance in cash.

The stock of fine copper, charcoal, copper ore, timber cut and ready for market

and mining stores now on hand, is included in the purchase, the vendor also undertaking to discharge all liabilities of every kind up to the 1st July, 1871.

These arrangements will, therefore, leave upwards of £50,000 working capital, in addition to the value of the stock in hand, &c., available for developing the undeveloped.

The whole of the properties were purchased, after examinations had been made under the direction of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, mining engineers, of 6, Queen-street-place, London, by one of the most experienced engineers of their staff, Capt. Thos. Rickard, who is now the resident manager of the company's works.

The following certificate from Messrs. John Taylor and Sons is founded on Capt. Rickard's report and statements respecting the property.

PASCHKOFF COPPER ESTATES.

6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., London, July 21, 1871.

"In handing to you the very clear, and yet detailed report upon the mineral properties in Eastern Russia, drawn up by Capt. Thomas Rickard, who has long been one of our most trusted mining agents and managers, we willingly testify to our full confidence in the truthfulness of his statements.

"The properties are evidently very admirably circumstanced for the production of copper at a low price, and of the best possible quality. The mineral deposits of the Orenburg district have long been well known to some of the best geological observers. Beds of copper ore, in the form of carbonates, oxides mixed with some sulphurites, occur in the Permian series of rocks, at no considerable depth from the surface. They are easily worked. They yield large quantities of ores, and these ores form a mixture for the furnaces of the most favourable kind.

"There is an abundant supply of fuel, derived from the forests upon the estates, to furnish the smelting-works with almost any quantity that may be demanded.

"The whole of the machinery for the manufacture of copper is driven by water-power, which is provided on a large scale, and may be increased to any requisite extent.

"The progress made by Capt. Rickard since he has had charge of the works, has been very great, and has quite equalled our expectations. We may remark that the forests and agricultural lands, when properly worked, will be in themselves a source of large revenue.

"Upon the whole, we look upon this property as a very remarkable one, possessing unusually great advantages, and certain to lead to very profitable results.

JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS.

In effect, the company will possess a "going concern," with the works in active operation; no delay should, therefore, occur in the realisation of satisfactory dividends.

With a view to the efficient management of the property, arrangements have been made by which the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons become the managers of the company, and Mr. John Taylor and Mr. Richard Taylor have accepted seats on the board of direction.

By these arrangements every guarantee that great experience can give is assured to the company.

In the allotment of the shares applicants who apply to pay the whole of the amount on allotment for investment will be entitled to be first considered, and will further receive the dividends as declared on the full amount paid up on such shares.

Should the whole amount of the shares be applied for by persons desiring to pay up in full on allotment, no issue will be made to applicants wishing to pay up by instalments.

The directors wish to draw the attention of the public to the success attending a good copper property, and would instance:—

The Cape Copper Company, whose £10 shares (£7 paid) are quoted in the Stock Exchange lists at £8 to £9 premium, or £15 to £16 per share.

Finally, it is the opinion of the directors that the present is an opportunity that affords at once the prospect of immediate returns, remunerative dividends, and the certainty of a greatly increased value of the investment as the undertaking is developed.

The Articles of Association, and the agreement with the vendor, and the detailed report of Capt. Rickard, can be seen at the offices of the solicitor to the company.

Applications for shares must be made, accompanied by the deposit of £1 per share, on the form annexed, and can be sent either to the bankers, brokers, or to the secretary at the offices of the company.

Should no allotment be made the amount paid will be returned forthwith without deduction.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be had of the secretary, at the offices of the company, 5, Queen-street-place, E.C., London; of Messrs. Huggins and Rowsell, the company's brokers, 1, Threadneedle-street, E.C., London; or of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, 6, Queen-street-place, E.C., London.

By order of the Board.

London, Aug. 3, 1871.

CHARLES HURLBATT, Secretary.

Issue of 30,000 shares of £10 each of the Russia Copper Company (Limited).

FORM OF APPLICATION.

(To be retained by the bankers).

To the directors of the Russia Copper Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your credit at Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., the sum of £ pounds, being £1 per share on my application for shares of £10 each of the Russia Copper Company (Limited), I request you to allot to me that or any less number of the said shares; and I hereby agree to accept the same, and to pay the balance in respect of such shares in terms of the prospectus dated the 3rd day of August, 1871.

Name (in full) .....

Address .....

Profession (if any) .....

(Addition to be signed by applicants desiring to pay up all the instalments on allotment).

I desire to pay up my subscription in full on allotment, thereby entitling me to payment of the dividends as declared on the full amount of £10 per share, and a priority in the allotment.

Signature .....

334 to 4, Bog, 2½ to 3; Treleigh Wood, 40 to 45; West Caradon, 1½ to 1¾; Grenville, 7½ to 7¾.

WEDNESDAY.—Market again quiet. West Frances, Carn Brea, Wheal Lucy, New Rosewarne, Buller, East Basset, and East Lovell chiefly in demand. West Frances, 66 to 69; Carn Brea, 14½ to 14; Wheal Lucy, 2½ to 3½; New Rosewarne, 37½ to 42½; Buller, 11 to 12; East Basset, 7½ to 10; East Lovell, 13½ to 14; Great Vor, 10 to 10½; North Crofty, 2½ to 2½; Roman Gravels, 18½ to 19; Eberhardt, 19 to 40; Pacific, 2½ to 2½.

THURSDAY.—The chief enquiries to-day have been for Carn Brea, East Van, Penzance, Buller, Eberhardt, and West Caradon. South Frances receded to 57, sellers. Carn Brea, 145 to 150; East Van, 11½ to 13½; Penzance, 7 to 7½; Buller, 10 to 12; Eberhardt, 40 to 41; West Caradon, 23 to 26; South Frances, 55 to 57; Wheal Lucy, 2½ to 3½; East Basset, 7½ to 8½; New Rosewarne, 37½ to 42½; Providence, 45 to 47; South Condurrow, 29½ to 30½.

FRIDAY.—There is rather more doing in the market. East Lovell advanced to 16 bidders. Carn Brea, East Van, Eberhardt, Kitty (St. Agnes), and West Frances in demand. South Condurrow and South Frances weaker. East Lovell, 16 to 17; Carn Brea, 145 to 150; East Van, 11½ to 13½; Eberhardt, 41 to 42; Kitty (St. Agnes), 9½ to 10; West Frances, 65 to 67; South Condurrow, 37½ to 39½; South Frances, 62½ to 55; Great Vor, 10 to 11½; New Rosewarne, 37½ to 42½; Wheal Lucy, 3 to 3½; West Tankerville, 8½ to 9½; Grenville, 7 to 7½; Tankerville, 16½ to 17½; Pacific, 2½ to 3½.

SATURDAY.—Active demand for South Condurrow, East Lovell, Wheal Lucy, New Rosewarne, East Grenville, Grenville, and West Frances. South Condurrow, 9½ to 10; East Lovell, 14½ to 15; Wheal Lucy, 3½ to 3¾; New Rosewarne, 37½ to 40; East Grenville, 3½ to 3¾; Grenville, 7½ to 7¾; West Frances, 62½ to 65; Great Vor, 10 to 10½; Uny, 9½ to 10½; Eberhardt, 40 to 41; Roman Gravels, 18½ to 19½.

MONDAY.—Market moderately active for West Frances, South Frances, South Condurrow, Tankerville, Great Vor, Carn Brea, New Rosewarne, and East Lovell. West Frances, 62½ to 65; South Frances, 56 to 58; South Condurrow, 10 to 10½; Tankerville, 16½ to 17; Great Vor, 10½ to 10¾; Carn Brea, 142½ to 147½; New Rosewarne, 37½ to 42½; East Lovell, 14 to 15; East Van, 11½ to 12½; West Chiverton, 20 to 21; Trecroft, 32 to 34; Wheal Lucy, 3 to 3½; Parry Mountain, 3 to 3½.

TUESDAY.—Market rather quiet. South Frances, Carn Brea, West Frances, and South Condurrow chiefly dealt in. South Frances, 69 to 61; Carn Brea, 142½ to 147½; West Frances, 65 to 70; South Condurrow, 9½ to 10½; Devon Consols, 10½ to 11½; Cook's Kitchen, 27½ to 28½; East Van, 11 to 11½; Penzance,

## Notices to Correspondents.

FIRE-CLAY.—I have a bed of fire-clay capable of standing the test of the strongest heat, and shall feel obliged if any of your readers can inform me the best market for it.—ENQUIRER.

IMPROVED STAMPING MACHINERY.—In the Supplement to the Journal of July 1, "A Civil Engineer" suggests that Capt. Wm. Tregay, of Redruth, would be willing to supply a more detailed description of his

Shrewsbury and Welshpool Railway, in the parish of Pontesbury, and it is expected will, in addition to becoming an important feeder of the existing railway, intercept a considerable traffic from hitherto off-lying districts, which now finds its way direct to Shrewsbury by road. The important subject of transhipment, necessitated by the break of gauge, has received the earliest attention it merits; and it is expected that by forethought and proper organisation its cost can be reduced to a minimum. As might naturally be expected, attention once having been called to the desirability of railway communication through these metallic mining districts, more than one scheme has been projected; of these, another is the "Minsterley General Railway," which appears, from the information afforded by a prospectus issued last week, to be intended to form a continuation or extension of the present 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge from Minsterley. The capital of this latter undertaking is £80,000, 10,000 shares of £5 each, and its promoters state that, from careful computation, the actual present traffic will pay 5s. per cent on the capital proposed to be raised, after deducting the working expenses.

At this early stage we do not think it desirable to offer any opinion as to the relative merits of the two undertakings, but we doubt not they will be fully discussed and ample opportunity afforded for deciding which will best supply the requirements of the district.

**STEEL AND IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.**—The New York, Westmoreland, and Chicago Railroad Company is about to commence the construction of a double track line to Buffalo, a distance of 420 miles. The line will follow the west shore of the Hudson, and it is proposed that the bridges shall be of wrought-iron, and the rails of steel, weighing 60 lbs. per yard. During last year 30½ miles of track upon the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad were laid with re-rolled rails, 33½ miles with steel rails, and 1½ mile with steel-capped rails, making a total of 64½ miles. The total extent of the steel rails now in use upon the line is 63½ miles. The superintendent of the works, in an official report, that the steel rails used continue to give entire satisfaction. Those which have been the longest in service show but slight evidences of wear, and more fully demonstrate the advantage and economy of adopting steel for lines of heavy traffic. The average cost of steel rails in currency was \$101½ per ton, and the amount paid by the company last year for steel rails was \$305,994, while its expenditure for rails of other descriptions was only \$100,000.

**THE SOMERSETSHIRE COAL FIELD—CARRIAGE OF COAL.**—A most elaborate judgment has just been given by the County Court judge (Caillard) in the matter of the Somerset Coal Canal Company against Hollway, which is fully referred to in the Supplement to the "Mining Journal" of March 18. Judge Caillard said there was evidence which to his mind was sufficient to show that Mr. Hollway, the defendant, knew the existence of the arrangement between the plaintiffs and the Clandown Colliery, and the fact that for many years the 3d. charge had been paid by the latter. Mr. Hollway was not bound by what the company had done, but he should at least straightforwardly, and at once, when he became the lessee or principal of the colliery in which he had been a manager or agent, have stated to the plaintiffs that he had become a principal, and objected to their charge, and wished for a re-adjustment of the terms upon which coals were to be sent from his colliery through the siding. He did nothing of the sort. He sent thousands of tons of coals without giving any information to the plaintiffs, and without saying or writing one word or protest for several months, and without paying a penny. He had had the benefit of the same accommodation as the former Clandown proprietors, knowing and not objecting to what had theretofore been paid for it, but not paying that or anything else. The result was that the plaintiffs must have judgment for the full amount of their claim, with costs accordingly.

**SUCCESSFUL WINNING OF COAL.**—For the last 11 months the proprietors of the Ynyscedwyn Iron and Coal Company, Swansea Valley, have been engaged in sinking a pit on their property, and in so doing have had to contend with difficulties of no ordinary character. The works have been carried on in relays both night and day, the nature of the ground being such that constant and unremitting labour was absolutely necessary. The first pit which the sinkers attempted was after a time completely shut up by the overwhelming quantity of quicksands which they had to encounter. In the second attempt greater provision was made to meet these difficulties; and although in one instance they had to cut through between 4 ft. and 5 ft. of running quicksands, we are glad to be able to state that the perseverance, skill, and capital of the proprietors and managers of the works, and of the sinkers engaged, have been rewarded. On Wednesday evening, at a depth of 65 yards below the surface, the Harnlo 3 ft. 6 in. vein of pure anthracite coal at the Hendrelad Colliery of the above works was struck, and on Thursday the first load was brought up. There was, of course, great tokens of joy exhibited and cheer after the depth of the pit, making the welkin ring again, when the coal was first struck. By this event the Ynyscedwyn Company have largely added to their means of supplying the pure anthracite coal, for which there is such an extensive and increasing demand in the hop and malt districts, and to which, thanks to the Midland Railway Company, there is now much better railway access than formerly. The general idea was that there was no coal in the particular spot where the sinking had been carried on for so many months, but it is now proved that an extensive area in the coal vein has been found of an average thickness of about 3½ ft., of which the Ynyscedwyn Iron, Coal, and Steel Company have in lease about 2000 acres of land. The vein will be at once extensively worked, and we sincerely hope this enterprising company will be well rewarded for their perseverance and pains in prosecuting their work, in spite of so many formidable difficulties. We may add, that the big vein when struck, for which operations are being continued, will give fully 50 years' employment on the Ynyscedwyn grounds alone.

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY OF HEMATITE ORE AT ULVERSTON.**—Some little stir has been occasioned by the recent discovery in Low Furness of an enormous deposit of hematite ore, estimated by competent judges at not less than one million tons. The most remarkable part of the affair is that the "find" is in a different position from that usually occupied by sops of ore in mountain limestone, and upsets all the hitherto accepted mining conditions; it is, in fact, a geological marvel. Geologists have long been at fault as to any settled theory about the deposition of the hematite, but here is a puzzle for them to shake their heads over. At any rate, it will give a further impetus to mining operations in these parts by encouraging search and persevering trials in places where up to the present time no one would think of looking. Best blast furnaces and puddling ovens are very scarce and difficult to buy and advancing in price. Contracts about expiring, and which have been taken at 15s. 6d. for blast ore, will not be renewed under 20s. or 22s. puddling ore standing at from 20s. to 25s. into trucks at Ulverston. A large amount of business is being done at these prices, and buyers are very active, but it is not likely during the existing pressing demand that many firms will commit themselves to any very long engagements. All branches of the trade are very brisk and fully employed, and the home consumption of ore is increasing. Charcoal pig-iron (Lorin), cold blast, still keeps at its old figure, and readily finds purchasers at 17s., delivered in Liverpool or Birmingham, which is nearly twice the price of the best hematite pig. The remarkable prosperity attending the general iron trade of the kingdom is felt in no small degree here, and the most sanguine anticipations are indulged in for the future. At any rate there are no indications of the slightest failing off in what has been the most flourishing time for the iron trade in Furness within living memory. The direct shipment of steel rails to America is a very important epoch in the history of the local iron trade, and will undoubtedly exercise an immense influence upon future operations.

**CWM DWYFOR COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINES.**—Attention is invited to the prospects of this property, which appears in another portion of the "Mining Journal." It is at all times difficult to advise in respect of investments, but it is considered that the reality of this undertaking may be vouched for when such names are appended. We learn, further, that a practical mining agent will be forthwith engaged, with instructions to carry out the works. Mr. GEORGE HENWOOD has recommended, so that by the time the railway is completed to the mines the produce will be ready for transit. The facilities for working these mines for an indefinite period, without any machinery, except by water-power, for crushing the ores, gives to this undertaking features of great importance. The lodes, of which six have been proved, are all of unusual magnitude, and the superior quality of the ores is certified by Messrs. CLAUDET, the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD's assayers, and by Prof. WHITE. In addition to the intrinsic worth of the copper and lead ores, the value of the mine will be greatly enhanced by the fact of large percentages of silver being found, both in combination with the minerals, and in the matrix of the lodes.

**THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.**—The following is a programme of the proceedings of the British Association in Edinburgh:—Aug. 2: General Committee in the University at 1 P.M.; Committee of Sections in the University at 2 P.M.; inaugural address by the President in the Music-hall at 8 P.M.—Aug. 3: Committees of Sections in the University at 10 A.M.; sections in the University at 11 A.M.; lecture in the Music-hall by Prof. Abel, F.R.S., at half past 8 P.M.—Aug. 4: Committees of Sections in the University at 10 P.M.; sections in the University at 11 A.M.; conversations in the University Library at 8 P.M.—Aug. 5: Committees of Sections in the University at 10 A.M.; sections in the University at 11 A.M.; organ recital, by Prof. Oakley, in Music Class-room, Park-place, at 4 P.M.—Aug. 6: Committees of Sections in the University at 10 A.M.; sections in the University at 11 A.M.; General Committee in the University at 3 P.M.; Lecture in the Music-hall, by Mr. E. B. Taylor, F.R.S., at half past 8 P.M.—Aug. 7: Committees of Sections in the University at 10 A.M.; sections in the University at 11 A.M.; conversations in the Museum of Science and Art at 8 P.M.—Aug. 8: General Committee in the University at 10 A.M.; concluding General Meeting in the Music-hall at half past 2 P.M.—Aug. 10: Excursions—1. Botanical, to Ben Ledi.—2. Dredging, Firth of Forth—3. Geological, East Lothian and Berwickshire.—4. Melrose, Dryburgh, and Abbots-

ford.—5. Roslin and Penicuik.—6. Pleasure sail in steamer Britannia to the Isle of Man. The great hall of the Parliament House has been fitted up, and forms an elegant and commodious reception-room. In the entrance lobby are the telegraph office and the refreshment-room, and in one of the outer-house court-rooms is the post-office department. The lower hall of the Signet Library has been set apart as a ticket office and for general business. The following are the section rooms in the University buildings:—A, mathematical and physical science, natural philosophy class-room; B, chemical science, agricultural class-room; C, geography, human class-room; D, biology, anatomy class-room, logic class-room, moral philosophy class-room; E, geography, chemistry class-room; F, statistics, Greek class-room; G, mechanics, mathematical class-room.—[As on previous occasions, we shall carefully report all matters brought before the Association which may be interesting to our readers, and shall be thankful for any copies of papers that may be forwarded to us for the purpose.]

#### REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

**Aug. 3.**—There is no change in the state of the Iron Trade of the district since last report. The market on Tuesday was largely attended, and pig-iron prices were very firm at the previous week's quotations. Pig-iron rates are advancing with the increasing demand. Just now the enquiry for the home and foreign markets is very heavy. Stocks are expected to show decrease when the Iron-masters' Association return is issued for last month. The South Durham Iron Company, at Darlington, have blown in the large improved furnace which they have been rebuilding during the past few months, and there are other firms who will shortly have new plant ready for operation. There is a fair demand for rails; for plates and angles the requirements are large. Generally, the finished iron-works present an active appearance, and a good deal of iron is being delivered. The bar-iron trade is brisk, and foundry work is generally plentiful. In the coal district there is nothing of special interest to report. The collieries are all in full work, and doing as much as they well can. Household Coal is not in such brisk demand at this season of the year, but for manufacturing purposes the demand is heavy. For Coke the requirements are also heavy.

#### TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

**Aug. 3.**—The supply of ships continues ample, and the rivers and docks are crowded with vessels of all kinds. The demand for all descriptions of coal continues, and for steam coal is beyond all precedent; at the filling offices on Newcastle Quay crowds are to be seen begging for early turns, and also paying handsomely for them. The exports of iron and rails is also on a good scale, and the demand for chemicals continues, while stocks are getting low. There is an urgent demand for increased shipping accommodation on the Tyne, and the enlargement of the Tyne Dock cannot be delayed much longer. The trade on the Wear is also very brisk, and many large vessels have visited the docks, where they have loaded steam coal. The long, stubborn strike of the colliers in Wales has certainly been of great advantage to the owners of mines and workmen here lately.

The trade of the Tyne continues to increase at a most rapid rate and of course great impetus will be given to when the drawbridge at Newcastle is completed, but when will it is really difficult to foresee; the erection of this bridge, no doubt a difficult work, is generally considered to be a very slow process. However, preparations are making for the passage of vessels up to the higher reaches of the river; when this is completed it will not only be a great boon to the manufacturers above bridge, but also lead to the establishment of many works there. Already many enquiries are made for land for the establishing of new works on the river side between Newcastle and Blagdon.

The Ou-seburn Engine Works are now started, and we heartily wish them good speed. Of course, they have an excellent start from the demand for marine engines, and good profits will no doubt be made; but if they continue for a few years they will also learn that the business is of a speculative character, and liable to losses as well as gains. It appears that the company has only been floated by the support given to it by the co-operative societies in the district, and this is to be regretted, as there are some doubts as to the legality of this proceeding, and many of the members are not at all satisfied with it. It certainly would have been preferable if the company could have been started by private enterprise, without any aid from such bodies as co-operative societies—that is, companies of men engaged in trading in goods, where they are, in fact, their own customers, and profits are certain.

**NEWCASTLE INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.**—The annual general meeting of members will be held on Saturday. The business will be important and interesting in the highest degree, as a paper is to be read by the secretary, Mr. Bunning, in which he will give the results of some experiments with Ashton and Storey's Continuous Indicator. Those experiments have been conducted during the present week at Black, Hawthorn, and Co.'s Works, Gateshead, by Mr. Bunning, Mr. Wilson, and others, and have been witnessed by many gentlemen connected with collieries and engine-works, &c. This being the annual meeting the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place, and a president is also to be elected, also vice-presidents, and the members of the council. A large gathering is expected. A number of new members are to be elected, including several eminent foreign engineers.

#### REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

**Aug. 2.**—The Warrant Market continued strong at the end of last week, but prices were somewhat irregular. On Thursday forenoon 61s. 3d. was paid, and on Friday the market opened at 60s. 10½d. cash, receded to 60s. 3d., and closed at 60s. 7½d. We had a steady market on Monday and Tuesday, with a fair amount of business done at about 60s. 7½d. cash, and 60s. 10½d. one month. To-day the market opened firmly at 60s. 9d. cash, and a good business was done up to 61s., closing sellers at 61s. cash, and 61s. 4d. one month, buyers 1d. per ton lower. The shipments still continue on a large scale, and they will compare very favourably during this and next month with the returns for the same period of last year, when the outbreak of the European war had thrown everything into confusion, and when prices were 10s. per ton lower. The demand for the choice brands for the American and continental markets still continues, and in consequence prices still tend upwards. This state of matters is bringing into prominence the stock of Carron iron, a first-class brand, which has been too much neglected; it is also increasing the sale of Middlesborough iron in this district, as prices there are still comparatively very moderate, although iron is in excellent demand:—

No. 1.	No. 3.
G. M. brands at Glasgow (deliverable alongside).	61s. 0d.... 60s. 0d.
Gartsherrie ditto	60s. 0d.... 61 0
Coltness ditto	60s. 0d.... 61 0
Summerlee ditto	60s. 0d.... 60 6
Langloan ditto	60s. 0d.... 61 0
Carbroo ditto	60s. 0d.... 61 0
at Port Dundas	60s. 0d.... 60 6
Calder ditto	60s. 0d.... 60 0
Glenarmock at Ardrossan	60s. 0d.... 60 6
Dalmellington ditto	60s. 0d.... 59 6
Eglington ditto	60s. 0d.... 59 6
Carron at Grangemouth	60s. 0d.... 57 6
ditto (selected)	60s. 0d.... 56 6
Shotts ditto	60s. 0d.... 60 0
Kinnell at Boness	60s. 0d.... 57 6
M. G. brands at Middlesborough	60s. 0d.... 59 0
Bar iron	27 15 to £8 0 0
Nail rods	8 0 0
SHIPMENTS.	
For the week ending July 29, 1871	Tons 17,652
" July 30, 1870	7,223
Increase	10,439
Total increase since December 23, 1870	101,040

Malleable iron continues in large consumption, with a fair shipping demand, but some makers are, nevertheless, on the outlook for new orders, to take the place of those they are just running off. With, perhaps, a solitary exception, makers of plates have overtaken the demand, and are delivering up to time. Prices have hardened with the demand and the increased price of pig-iron, and the Coxbrook (second) makers quote nothing in bars under 72 15s., and if the firsts would increase 5s. a ton seconds would immediately advance to 82. The price of pipes, with the increase in pigs, has been advanced this week 5 per cent. First common bars, 82.; second ditto, 72 15s.; angle, 82. 5s. to 82. 15s.; plates, 107. to 107. 10s. for ship, and 107. 10s. to 117. for boiler; nail rods, 82.; rails, 72. 10s. to 82.; rail chairs, 47. 5s. to 47. 10s.; pipes, 47. 10s. to 62. There is a deficiency of scrap iron in this market, and as much as 88s. has been paid for good quality. Puddlers are scarce. Engineers and founders are mostly busy, and rivet makers, coppersmiths, and brassfounders are full of orders. At the locomotive works in this district work is abundant, and heavy orders are in progress. We have had a flying visit from the Emperor of Brazil and party. They visited the Clutha Ironworks, where a set of nine lighthouses had been completed for the Brazilian coast, four of which were cast and the others malleable iron; they were from 40 to 80 ft. high, and cost in the aggregate about 25,000. They were also present at the launch of the first of three vessels for the Brazilian Navigation Company; this one was an iron paddle steamer of 1700 tons and 300-horse power, and is an excellent specimen of Clyde ship-

building; she was named the Para, and is to run between Para and Rio Janeiro.

Messrs. Connal have this morning published the state of pig-iron in store as under:—Under the influence of active trade and very heavy shipments, the market has advanced about 3s. 6d. per ton—touching 61s. 3d. on the 27th, and closing quiet at the quotations. The stock in Connal and Co.'s stores is 372,859 tons, with warrants in circulation for 357,550 tons; and in Canal Company's stores, 15,343 tons, with warrants for 14,125 tons.

The Newcastle engineers are to be supported, morally and pecuniarily, by the Glasgow Trades' Council, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon the engineers of Glasgow, in order to secure their co-operation in calling a public meeting.

The Messrs. Law, ironfounders, Port Dundas, have opened their new premises, Pluckinston-road, formerly noticed in the "Mining Journal." The works cover about two acres of ground. The buildings, which are of brick, include two moulding shops, with necessary stoves and cupola, a dressing shop, and a range of offices, besides which there is a workshop for finished goods. Of the two shops, one is adapted for lighter and the other for heavier castings. In place of the common blast-furnace, the Messrs. Law, from experience at their other works of its preferable character, have adopted Brookes' patent blower, which is driven by means of a horizontal engine of 14-horse power, with Cornish boiler attached. By means of a shaft connected with the engine the pig-iron is hoisted to a stage, in the theme from which it is cast into the cupola. The Messrs. Law conduct iron-foundering in all its branches, including the enamelling of cast-iron vessels, baths, and drinking utensils.

For coal there is a good steady general demand, with prices unchanged but having a tendency upwards. Main coal is at 6s. 9d. to 7s. f.o.b.; splint, 7s. 6d. net; fine household, 7s. 6d. f.o.b.; burnt steam coal, 10s. 6d. f.o.b. all per ton. With a good demand, shipments are heavy, being for the week just closed (foreign and coastwise) 43,840 tons, against 35,216 tons in the corresponding week of 1870. The miners in the Maryhill district are again agitating for an advance of 6d. per day; and at a meeting held last night, it was resolved that if the Jordanshaw men did not receive the advance forthwith they should leave their graft tomorrow, the men in the district subscribing 1s. per week per man while the strike lasted. The miners employed by the Clackmannanshire Coal Company resumed work on Monday, the obnoxious rules having been withdrawn which led to the strike. Various mineral properties are for sale or to be let in this neighbourhood.

**COPPER ORE SAMPLES.**—A remarkable case connected with the purchase of copper ore by sample has just been decided in favour of the Tharsis Copper and Sulphur Company, by Sheriff Dickson, of Wolverhampton, Messrs. Bradburn and Co., chemical manufacturers, of Wolverhampton, agreed to sell 300 tons of burnt copper pyrites to the company at a certain price per unit, it being a condition that the ore should be sampled as it lay in the canal boats on delivery to the defendants, the samples to be assayed by two professional assayers, mutually chosen. The samples were taken, assayed, and invoiced therewith at 11½ per cent. copper. The ore was delivered to the company, and, as the first step in the treatment, was mixed with common salt and re-assayed by the company's assayer. It was found to contain less than 3 per cent. of copper, whereas the company demanded a return for 2270t., the value of the pyrites taken at 14½ per cent. The Sheriff decided that the samples had not been taken fairly in the terms of the contract, inasmuch as Messrs. Bradburn and Co. had thrown a quantity of pyritic sand into the solution of copper upon one end of the heap of ore previous to the sampling, this fact being concealed from the company's sampler, while it was known to the person who had sampled for Messrs. Bradburn and Co., and to their principal partner. He considered the company's right to the ore was completed on delivery, and that the fixing of the price by the assay was not a condition precedent; the company were, therefore, entitled to retain the ore and have the price fixed judicially. The law to that effect coincided with the essential justice of the case, which would be outraged if the company, having acted throughout in *bond fide*, had to pay an extravagant price owing to circumstances beyond their control, and if Messrs. Bradburn and Co. were to profit from the complications caused by their own wrongful proceedings. On these grounds the Sheriff held that the company should only be obliged to pay at the rate indicated by the company's samples, with a fair allowance for the loss of copper in the canal boats. In the whole circumstances, he fixed the percentage for the price at 3½ per cent., and ordered a fresh account to be lodged.

#### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

**Aug. 3.**—There is not much change this week in the Iron Trade of North Staffordshire. As a rule, the makers of pig and finished iron have a fair supply of orders on their books, sufficient in many cases to occupy them during the remainder of the quarter. The Coal Trade is a degree quieter, the seasonable change in the weather having lessened the requirements of fuel for household purposes. There is no falling off in the demand for iron ores, and quotations are very firm.

In the southern part of the county the demand for coal is steadily active at last quotations, and the colliers are having regular employment throughout the district. An attempt is being made to induce colliers to leave the Black Country for South Wales to take the places of those on strike in the latter district. An agency office has been established at Bilston, and the mining centres are placarded with offers of full work and good wages to all who care to go. These placards have called forth others, evidently from some miners' Union, in which the colliers of South Staffordshire are urged in strong terms not to leave their present work. In one of these appeals we notice that the miners of South Wales are represented as being most dangerous, owing to the prevalence of foul air, and colliers are implored "not to go and sacrifice their lives on the altar of wealth." We have not been able to ascertain how far the agency has succeeded in its object. The Sandwell mining scheme is making steady progress, and the trial shaft is now 90 yards deep. The only difficulty yet encountered has been that of water, and this will soon be overcome by the powerful pumping apparatus being laid down.

The Iron Trade of South Staffordshire has, on the whole, further improved this week, and the mills and forges are now, with few exceptions making, very good time. The "wakes" interfere to some extent with the regular employment of the ironworkers. Last week the Tipton "wakes" stopped the works in that part of the district, and this week in and around Bilston there has been a total cessation of business from a similar

is an active enquiry for house coals, as these qualities are now being extensively used in the place of steam coals wherever it is practicable.

#### PANAMA COAL MINES.

The discovery of abundance of serviceable coal in the Isthmus of Panama is one of those events which possess incalculable importance for the trade and commerce of the world. A vast portion of all the shipping of the world either does intermingle at that narrow stretch of land, or would pass through the continent, if the long-talked-of canal were built. At present ships coal at Panama with the produce of the United Kingdom or America, which is taken there at great expense, and the price of which is advancing. Yet to those who have not heard of coal deposits in the tropical and volcanic region of Panama the bare statement of its discovery may be excusably received with incredulity. Have not Humboldt and many lesser authorities been proclaiming to the world that coal cannot be found in tropical regions? But apart from the Panama deposits there are other evidences that coal may be found in abundance, and of excellent quality, within these regions. The coal derived from Rio Hacha and Bogota is in ordinary use, and it is said to be of superior quality, and well adapted for commercial purposes. That coal from tropical parts is now in remunerative use is evidence of the general fact that Humboldt's theory was conjecture. But as regards the Panama discoveries, a much more important thing is that these neighbouring deposits at Rio Hacha and Bogota indicate, with natural completeness, the character and course of the strata. It is said to be evident to those who know the country that these are all out-croppings of the same great deposit, and that, therefore, the character of the mineral at one spot which has been explored, is the indication of its quality at another spot which has not yet been explored. We notice with amusement that some American authorities have concluded that because coal is found in Panama—which to all appearance may be worked without exhaustion for ages—it is a matter of no consequence whether Professor Jevons is right or wrong as regards the probable duration of our deposits. If Panama yields all the coal that the shipping which passes there requires, and provides for the industry which ever locates itself in the neighbourhood of coal fields, a great benefit will be conferred upon all the world, and chiefly upon England. It is English ships that coal chiefly at foreign and incommodeous stations; and if coal can be had at Panama at a tenth of the present price, freight is reduced, and all our productions receive an additional stimulus. In such a matter as this the world is too much inter-dependent to admit of anything but congratulation.

Now, of all people to discover coal deposits in a region like Panama one would think an English chaplain the most unlikely. Clergymen are proverbially fond of dabbling in speculative ventures, with the double object of multiplying their means and of finding relief from the monotony of their restricted habits. But here is one born and bred in the cloth who diversifies the duties of an English chaplaincy in a remote region by geological wanderings and explorations. The Rev. Mr. Temple has discovered the coal, and, more than this, we have evidence before us that Mr. Temple is no less a business man than he has proved himself an active geologist. From the printed papers which are now in private circulation it is evident that Mr. Temple has been very successful in securing to himself the fruits of his good fortune. He has obtained land grants which are certified to by all the usual officials, English and American, as being in the usual legal form, and the opinion of the eminent counsel, the Hon. George Flicker Curtis, has been taken as to the legal completeness of the deed of grant and its validity. But the great point for all business men is the character or quality of the coal, and the nature of the deposit as regards accessibility. Upon these points we have the most clear and authoritative opinions. By far the most complete and competent examination was made by a well-known professional man, Mr. William H. Arnold, engineer of Washington, whose statements are confirmed by the experience of another engineer, Mr. Charles Ensor, a well-known English authority. As little may be known among the general public of Mr. Arnold, and a great deal of discredit has of late been thrown upon American engineers, Mr. Temple has been to the trouble and expense of having the compositions of Mr. Arnold made upon oath before a Judge of the Supreme Court of New York States, and the authenticity of the document containing these depositions is certified by the clerk of that court and by the English Consul-General at New York. Then we have testimonial from several business men in Washington to the efficiency and truthfulness of Mr. Arnold during the 30 years he has carried on his professional duties at Washington. Now, what does Mr. Arnold say? He declares his qualification by stating that he has all his life been engaged in the construction of coal mining machinery and steam-engines, and has made the matter of the steam generating power of various coals a specialty. He was for three years coal-tester to the American Navy Yard. He then proceeds to say that he visited the Panama coal lands in March and April of this year, 1871. They are distant about 50 or 60 miles from Chodrera, which is said to be the finest port on the Pacific coast, and but 12 miles from Panama.

As to the number of veins, he saw five outcroppings of coal, with extension of vein, 12 ft. in thickness, on the Uvero. At Taboncillo he saw three distinct veins, one cropping out some 80 ft. in width; at Esterial he saw a seam 8 to 9 ft. wide, and at Guineo a seam 25 ft. thick. The situation of the coal lands is all that could be desired. All the veins are on the River Indio and its affluents—a water-course which is open to coal vessels nine months of the year, and which by a little outlay might be always open. The coal is exposed from the action of water, and that which can be seen by the naked eye is, therefore, more broken, rugged, and impure than that which has been protected. There is abundance of wood and building stone in the immediate neighbourhood. The expense of working the mines would, Mr. Arnold thinks, be less than any in his experience. He thinks Chinese labour most suitable, and estimates that four months' labour would bring the mines to a yielding point. The coal is of a Cannel species, but much heavier. It somewhat resembles the Scotch coal, burns with a clear white flame, very hot, and leaves no sediment; is quite free from cinders and entirely free from sulphur or iron. This is Mr. Arnold's statement, and he adds that the generating power of the Panama coal is one-third greater than the Maryland coal, and is much cleaner. He goes on to say that he brought some of the coal away with him, and that it has been experimented upon by the English Royal mail-steamer and others, and all with the most gratifying result. He conceives the deposit to be, humanly speaking, inexhaustible. He believes that the coal could be brought to A-piwall at a first cost of £24, or (say) £6, a ton, and that at £8 a ton it would literally control the market for coal in that part of the world. Specimens of the coal have also been received and analysed at the Royal Institution of Liverpool, and with no less favourable results, though the opinions expressed as to its character are naturally more guarded. It is clear, therefore, that here is a discovery which is worth the most careful observation, for there is evidently money to be made of it.

#### Meetings of Mining Companies.

##### AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Monday, —Lieut.-Col. G. PALMER in the chair.

The report of the directors was as follows:—

TUNGKILLO.—Special survey of 20,000 acres.—At the last annual general meeting of shareholders the directors reported that the farmers occupying this estate had been great sufferers from drought and consequent loss of crops, and that the balance of rent outstanding would probably not be recovered.

The amount, as then stated, was £2069 6 0 From which Mr. Davenport, the agent in the colony, has allowed £89 6 2 to those who have been the greatest sufferers.

Leaving arrears of £1169 19 10 To which add one year's rent, due Ladyday, 1871 £247 7 3

Makes £2517 7 1 Wherof received £2126 13 10

Leaving arrears due at the date of his last letter, May 20, £1390 13 3 The recovery of which will depend mainly upon the abundance and value of the next harvest to be gathered at the end of this year or beginning of 1872. The shareholders will be glad to know that the last harvest was a fair one on the average, and that prices were satisfactory. At one time there was promise of abundance, but some of the crops suffered very much from an attack of red rust, which shrivelled up the wheat in a remarkable manner, rendering it of comparatively little value; but for this misfortune the tenants would probably have been able to pay the whole of the year's rent and a large part of the arrears. As it is, it is matter for congratulation that the company's tenants are not discouraged nor tempted to leave by the very attractive land regulations recently issued in the colony, enabling buyers to acquire land on payment of a small deposit, with instalments spread over a number of years. Mr. Davenport says in his last letter—"A much larger extent of land will be under the plough, and fine rains have already fallen, softening the soil for work, and the tenants are now busy ploughing. If we have encountered some evils we have escaped others. Our tenants have not been attracted to quit their farms, as hundreds have from many other proprietors, to take up new lands." Mr. Davenport, who takes great interest in the cultivation of the olive and mulberry, and has circulated valuable information and instruction on the subject in the colony, has recommended planting and cultivating these trees (the olive especially) on the company's property as likely to prove a remunerative employment to the tenantry, the climate being suitable. The directors hope to find that sooner or later Mr. Davenport's views may be carried out by some of the company's tenants; it would be very desirable both for landlord and tenant to have something to depend on besides corn crops, which occasionally fail, or are deficient owing to drought or other causes.

PALMER TOWNSHIP.—Of the half-acre lots into which Palmer Township is divided only six lots are now let, the other lettings having been cancelled in consequence of the non-fulfilment by the tenants of the conditions of lease, requiring them to erect substantial buildings.

REEDY CREEK MINE.—Only 390 tons of copper ore have been raised since the last annual general meeting; the low price of copper has probably discouraged more active operations, but the last letters from the colony say that it is in contemplation to drain the mine to a deeper level, and to make arrangements for smelting the ores at the mine, and if these intentions are carried out by the present lessees, probably more ore will be raised during the coming year. Some fresh discoveries of copper lodes have been made, and Capt. Remfrey, the company's mineral agent, says they are considered promising; at other parts of the company's property copper mining was at a standstill.

GOLD.—The provisional agreement alluded to in last year's report has at length resulted in the granting of a lease on a royalty of 1/20th to respectable persons in the colony, who are sanguine of success, and are about to form a company for the purpose of erecting machinery to crush gold-bearing quartz found in the Argus reef on this company's property.

CHARLTON (596 acres) continues let at £200 per annum till Dec. 1, 1873.

PORT AUGUSTA.—The company's half-acre plot here remains untenanted. The directors anticipate, however, that on the completion of the telegraph from thence to Port Darwin, and the projected railway to the interior, this little property will increase in value.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted, stated that the favourable opinion he ventured to express at the last meeting had been fully realised. He then referred to the salient features in the report, and read extracts from private letters, showing the productive nature of the land. He had hoped that the surveyor-general of the colony, who was now in this country, would have been present, and given the shareholders some information as to the gold reef which was declared to extend for eight miles through the property of the company. It was the reef from which samples were sent to this country in 1854, and assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey; but the expense of development at that time was so great, there being no roads opened, that it would not have paid. It was now found that a very much inferior ore paid largely. He hoped some of these days to be able to announce that they were deriving a benefit from that source. Mr. Davenport had agreed with substantial parties in the colony to work this reef, and to pay the company 1/20th of the produce. There were many opportunities and advantages gained by the situation of the property, being on the high road, and only four miles from the River Murray.—Mr. COLLIER seconded the proposition for the adoption of the report and accounts.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated, as an evidence that the property was in a sound and progressive state, that the tract of 20,000 acres, now divided into fifty-five farms, was formerly a sheep-walk. These farms were held by responsible and respectable tenants, principally Germans, who cultivated the land at their own cost. As to these gold reefs, he might add that experienced gold-diggers and people of capital from Ballarat had applied to Government to purchase 10,000 acres adjoining the company's property.

Mr. F. COLLIER mentioned that there was a provision in the lease of the land supposed to contain gold that if the operations should be unsuccessful the land

reverts to the company.

The report and balance-sheet was received and adopted.

Messrs. W. J. Cutbill and H. Collier were re-elected directors, and Messrs. J. Grove, J. A. Franklin, and C. Ehrensparger were re-appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Davenport for his services in the colony.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Davenport was respected throughout the colony, as a gentleman of great judgment and discretion.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

#### GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company on Monday.

Mr. FRANCIS RUDALL, jun., in the chair.

The balance-sheet presented to June 30 showed the bankers' balance to be £1155. 14s. 9d. Other credits for ore sold and reserve of shares, £3200, without estimating ore on hand and other credits. The actual assets over liabilities amounted to £655. 13s. 1d.

The report, which will be perused with interest, appears in these columns in its usual place. Capt. Jones anticipates increasing returns from only present discoveries, and is sanguine of making a permanently profitable mine. One of the two main lodes will be cut very shortly.

The directors' report and balance-sheet were adopted, and a vote of thanks was accorded to the directors and secretary for their exertions and great attention paid during the whole course of the satisfactory working of the mines.

#### THE SOUTH SHROPSHIRE RAILWAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated on 19th June, 1871, with Limited Liability.

Capital, £60,000, in 12,000 shares of £5 each.

REGISTERED OFFICES, CLAREMONT STREET, SHREWSBURY.

It is intended to apply to Parliament during the ensuing Session of 1871-2 for an Act to construct the above line of railway, which will commence in the parish of Pontesbury, and pass through the rich mining districts of Pontesbury, Snailbeach, Stiperstones, and Shelve, thereby facilitating the traffic to and from the mines, quarries, agricultural, and other flourishing industries therein situated.

SAM'L HARLEY KOUGH, Solicitor, Shrewsbury and Church Stretton.

JOHN R. R. KEANE, C.E., Lombard Exchange, London.

#### THE MINSTERLEY MINERAL RAILWAY.

Capital £80,000, in 16,000 shares of £5 each.

Deposit £1 per share on allotment, and the balance at intervals as the works progress.

##### PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

R. JASPER MORE, Esq., Linley Hall, Shropshire.  
COL. CORBETT, M.P., Longnor Hall, Shropshire.

C. S. LLOYD, Esq., Leaton Knolls, Shropshire.  
COL. H. VAN STRAUBENZEE, Spinthorne Hall, Bedale, Yorkshire.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, London, Shrewsbury, and Branches.

ENGINEER—T. E. TOWNSEND, Esq., M. Inst., C.E., Shrewsbury.

SOLICITOR—T. M. HOW, Esq., Shrewsbury.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—E. H. C. BRISTOWE, Esq., Shrewsbury.

OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S HILL, SHREWSBURY.

#### PROSPECTUS.

The rapid development of the numerous lead mines in South Shropshire, which has taken place in the course of the last few years, has rendered it desirable to have a cheaper and more expeditious transit than that at present existing by means of wagons on the high-road. To accomplish this object it is proposed to continue the line of railway from Minsterley to meet the requirements of all the mines in the district.

A careful investigation of the present goods and mineral traffic between the mines and the Minsterley Station has been made, and it has been ascertained to amount to about 30,000 tons a year. The passenger traffic is considerable, the population of the district being very large and increasing. There is also a good miscellaneous traffic, independent of that in immediate connection with the mines.

From careful computation, the actual present traffic will pay 5 per cent. on the capital proposed to be raised after deducting the working expenses.

Some of the mines are now being re-opened, and, with the aid of the most approved machinery, the works are pushed on with great vigour.

Another important feature is the prospect of a steadily increasing traffic. The district is essentially metalliferous, and it has been found that the mines always improve in value and in permanence as they are carried to a greater depth; this, coupled with the fact that many of the mines are in their infancy (which were formerly very profitably worked at shallow depths and with inferior machinery) fully warrants the confidence expressed in the undertaking.

The whole of the coal and lime consumed in the district is now carried by road from the nearest railway station, there being none raised in the immediate neighbourhood. The number of engines already at work, and the proposed erection of others, and the requirements of agriculture, will render this branch of the traffic a most important one.

The proposed railway, which is shown by a red line on the map, will be 11 miles in length, commencing by a junction with the existing railway at Minsterley, and will completely accommodate all the following mines:—Callow Hill, Snailbeach, Central Snailbeach, Perkins Beach, Tankerville, Round Hill, South Roman Gravels, Pennerley, Bog, East Grit, White Grit, Ladwyke, Roman Gravels, West Tankerville, Old Batholes, and North Tankerville, into nearly all of which sidings may be made.

The line will be in the ordinary gauge of 4 feet 8 1/2 in., so that it will be available for the rolling stock of the great companies, and will afford traffic facilities which are impossible in the case of a line of a narrower gauge, besides saving the time and money which must be expended in the transfer of goods from one set of trucks to another.

The proposed scheme has been received very favourably by the landowners, from whom will be had substantial support.

Application will be made in the next Session of Parliament for a Bill containing the usual powers for constructing the proposed railway, and also to run into and to use the existing station and works at Minsterley.

The proposed railway is so important to the interests of the mining companies that it cannot be doubted that the proprietors of these companies will take shares in the undertaking, and from which they will get a double return in the benefit to their mining properties and in the dividend which will be earned by the railway itself.

Applications for shares in the annexed form may be made to E. H. C. Bristow, Esq., secretary (pro tem.), St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury, or to any of the branch offices of the National Provincial Bank of England.

To the Provisional Directors of the Minsterley Mineral Railway.

Capital £80,000, in 16,000 shares of £5 each.

Deposit, £1 per share on allotment, and the balance at intervals, as the works progress.

GENTLEMEN.—I request that you will allot me shares in this undertaking, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number you may allot me, and to pay the deposit thereon.

Name.....  
Address.....  
Occupation.....

Date .....

FOR SALE, TWO NEW SELF-PROPELLING 14-horse power PORTABLE WINDING or HAULING ENGINES, with winding drums, reversing gear, and all motions self-combined. TO BE SOLD CHEAP, under exceptional circumstances. Suitable for mining purposes.

Also, nearly new, SELF-MOVING 8-horse PORTABLE ENGINE, by Garrett, and ONE 8-horse SECONDHAND PORTABLE ENGINE, by ditto.

Apply to WHEATLEY KIRK and PRICE, 33, Princess-street, Manchester.

#### NEW HINGSTON MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

In 12,800 shares of £1 each, fully paid.

To which is added the EAST KITT HILL MINE, adjoining.

The mine is situated on Hingston Common, and is surrounded by rich mines. The sett is extensive, being one mile from east to west and north to south. Many rich lodes traverse the sett, including those of Gunnislake (Clitters), Hingston Down, Holmibus, and Kelly Bray, and South Kitt Hill.

The present company, however, intend to devote their chief attention to the Hingston Down lode, which is at present but a short distance from New Hingston boundary, worth £120 per fathom.

This lode in New Hingston has been opened to a depth of 6 fms., and 10 tons of black tin have been sold therefrom, the lode at present being worth from £15 to £20 per fathom.

An engine and permanent buildings are erected here. The shaft, also, is sunk 20 fms. below the adit, and the lode intersected, which is rich for tin, the whole made by practical tin miners show that 20 lbs. of tin to the ton from this lode would pay at £50 per ton for the ore; it must, therefore, be seen that with the produce named, and the present high price of tin, the profits must be very large.

It is estimated that 36 heads of stamps, stamping 30 tons per day, will make a return of at least 16 tons per month (about £1400), at one-third its cost of production (say, £500), leaving an immense profit to shareholders.

The present proprietors take £400 in cash and shares for the concern, including buildings, machinery, pit-work, &c., and are confident of the remaining £6400 being all the capital which will be needed; and as the lode is already opened, and known to be very rich, investors may rely on having speedy dividends, with their shares increased in value probably fourfold.

On the north side of the hill in East Kitt Hill an adit will be driven to intersect the lodes to a depth of nearly 50 fms., and water-power being available large returns may be expected therefrom at a good profit, the lodes (there being five in number) being known to be rich in that mineral.

## EAST CWM VRON LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £24,000, divided into 12,000 Shares of £2 each. Deposit on application, 5s. per share; on allotment, 5s. per share. The first call will be 10s. per share, with 21 days' notice. Share warrants fully paid-up, and transferable to bearer, can be issued if desired.

To be registered under the Companies Act of 1862 and 1867. All deposits will be promptly returned if no allotment is made.

## DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS J. HESBLTINE, Esq., 4, York-place, St. James-street, London. Directors Cwm Vron  
Capt. JAMES H. MORRELL, Woodchurch, near Ashford. Lead  
GEORGE F. CARLYON-SIMMONS, Esq., 79, Upper Thames-street, and Trevella, Cornwall. Mining Company.  
JOHN OWEN, Esq., J.P., Birmingham, and Newent, Glo'ster.

BANKERS—The ALLIANCE BANK (LIMITED), Bartholomew-lane, London. BROKERS—Messrs. G. R. ROSS and CO., 26, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

SOLICITOR—A. WILKINSON, Esq., 98, London-wall, London.

OFFICES, 26, CHANGE-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

## ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed to purchase the titles and continue the workings of a valuable lead mine, situated a moderate distance from the Van Mine, and about three miles from the town of Llandilo.

The stratum is of the lower Silurian rock, the formation in which the greatest deposits of lead are found.

The main lode in this mine is a direct continuation of the now celebrated lode in the Cwm Vron Mine. It is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, and is throughout of the most masterly character.

It has been proved by a shaft sunk 24 fms. below the adit level, has yielded lead and blende ore, and is now showing the most satisfactory indications of becoming a rich mine in depth.

The 12 fm. level has, during the driving, passed through a good run of ore ground, a most satisfactory result at this shallow depth, and the driving of the 24 fm. level will be continued so as to reach this ore ground as soon as possible.

The mine is furnished with a large water-wheel for pumping, winding, and crushing, it has offices of all kinds substantially built, the whole being as good as new.

The directors have provisionally contracted to purchase the mine with all its plant and machinery, together with the tack-note, duly convenanting to grant leases for an unexpired period of 21 years for the sum of £12,414, of which sum £994 will be taken in shares of the company.

The various agreements, tack-notes, leases, and deeds of the company, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, are open to inspection at the solicitor's offices.

The directors call particular attention to the various reports sent herewith, all of them being from men who are well known for their caution and judgment, and skill in developing the mines placed under their charge.

Prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, can be obtained from the secretary, at the temporary offices of the company.

## CARN GALVER TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 and 1867.

Capital £10,000, in 10,000 Shares of £1 each.

Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share on application, and 7s. 6d. on allotment, and the balance, if required, in calls not exceeding 5s. per share after three months' notice.

Three-fourths of the capital are subscribed by the directors and their friends, and no applications for shares will be received after one week from the issue of the prospectus.

## DIRECTORS.

RICHARD ROOKE MICHELL, Esq., Marazion, Cornwall.

WILLIAM ISAAC HETHERINGTON, Esq., Oldfield House, Acton.

HENRY GETHING, Esq., Lasswade House, Forest Hill.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—THE IMPERIAL BANK (LIMITED), 6, Lombard-street, London.

SOLICITOR—G. W. KEIGHLEY, Esq., 7, Ironmonger-lane, London.

SECRETARY—J. H. RICHARDSON, Esq.

OFFICES, 11, POULTRY, E.C.

This company is established to recommence operations upon Carn Galver Mine, which was worked on the Cost-book Principle by a few persons in the neighbourhood of the property up to the year 1866. At the quarterly meeting of the late company, held in December, 1864, Captain Williams, the then agent of the mine, reported to the shareholders that "by suspending operations then below the deep adit the mine can be worked at the present price of tin, then as low as £5 6s. per ton. At the quarterly meeting, in March, 1865, he reported that "the proceeds of tin now being raised at the levels above the deep adit will cover the expenses of the mine." The price of tin metal was then nearly £50 per ton less than now.

In the year 1866 the shareholders resolved, under the circumstances, to suspend operations until more favourable times, and ceased working accordingly, leaving 60 fms. of pitwork in the mine. The late manager, who was also the purser, and the largest shareholder, fell ill and died, which is the cause of work not having been sooner resumed.

The Carn Galver Mine is situated in the parishes of Zennor and Morvah, to the east of the St. Just, and west of the Lelant Mines, and about one mile north of Ding Dong Mine, all well known for their great production of tin ore.

The sett is extensive, about a mile square, and known to contain several lodes—Old Bal lode, Ranger lode, North lode, South lode, New lode, Bosigran, and other lodes; two lodes only have been worked, one of them to the depth of 120 fms., and many thousands of pounds sterling in value of tin sold therefrom. One of the lodes of Ding Dong Mine, which has yielded immense quantities of tin, runs through the sett. In addition, according to the most trustworthy information, there are very large quantities of tin-stuff lying about and above the adit level, which will pay well to take away; this can be effected without the aid of machinery. At the 90 the late company reported having cut a new lode worth £35, now £50, per fathom, only a few days before suspending operations.

Although at one point a shaft has been sunk 120 fms. deep, the sett is comparatively virgin or unworked ground, and the new lode last cut, at the 90, is believed to be standing quite intact from that point to the surface. The late company expended about £30 00 in bringing up the deep adit from the sea level, and a further sum of £3000 in sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., all necessary for the future working of the mine.

There are erected on the surface an engine-house, a large house for offices and the mine agent, stables, carriage-shed, carpenters' workshop, smiths' shop, and other buildings; and, as before stated, there is the necessary pumping now fixed for drawing the water from the bottom of the mine to the adit level. Careful estimates have been made, showing that £3500 will be ample to purchase and erect the necessary machinery, including additional stamps to be erected on the spot, to put the dressing department into efficient working order, to drain the mine to the bottom, and to carry on successfully the operations of the company. There are water-stamps within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, of which a lease is granted for the term of 21 years from the Lord of the Manor, at a nominal rent of £25 per annum, half whereof merges in dues. It will thus be seen that at far less than the present price of tin the mine will pay to work, and with the present price even the refuse of the late company will yield large profits. An offer has been already made to the directors to take the water-stamps at £30 per annum, and to stamp the burrows and pay to the company 20 per cent. of the gettings. The management of the company will be in practical hands, and the expenses kept down, so that in every respect the prospects of the company are more than ordinarily favourable, and the terms of purchase likewise. The directors anticipate immediate returns on the opening of the mine.

The directors will receive such fees only as are voted by the shareholders in general meeting, out of the profits of the company.

The only agreement entered into by the company bears date the 24th day of July, 1871, and is made between Thomas Willis Field and John Roach of the one part, and James Henry Richardson, on behalf of the company, of the other part, whereby the said Thomas Willis Field and John Roach agree to sell to the company their interest in two agreements for leases of the said mining sett and water-stamps, for the term of twenty-one years, at a nominal minimum rent, subject to a royalty of 1-22 part of all ores raised, in consideration of £3500 in fully paid-up shares of the company.

A copy of the agreement for lease of mining sett and water-stamps, Memorandum and Articles of Association and agreement of the 24th day of July, 1871, can be seen, and prospectuses obtained, at the solicitor's offices; prospectuses and reports can also be had at the offices of the company.

## CARN GALVER TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—The SUBSCRIPTION LIST for this company will CLOSE ON MONDAY, the 7th August, for TOWN and COUNTRY.

By order.

FOR SALE, high-class 25-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; also, 16-horse power, with or without reversing gear.

FOR SALE, cheap, several first-class second-hand PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 3 to 16 horse power, in excellent order.

PIT WINDING GEAR made at a short notice suitable for portable engines

FOR SALE, a first-class MORTAR MILL.

Apply to—

BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

## FOREIGN MINES.

MINERAL HILL (Silver).—Telegram from San Francisco: Mine looking very well. Large increase of ore on dumps. Bullock from the mill since 5th April, £132,900.

BRAGANZA (Gold).—W. H. Richards, June 28: I informed you in my last that I had 1 foot of the lode, No. 1, in cross-cut C, pounded in the mortar, and that it yielded exactly 2 dwts. As this was about as good as when I stamped some of it in August last year, I had about 10 tons broken, which produced 4 ozs. 4 grs. of gold, or 1 oz. 4½ dwts. per ton. We continue sinking in this lode, which yields such good stone, so as to ascertain its size and regularity as it goes down. We are now driving a short cross cut to it from the winze between the levels C and B, and expect to hole it in a day or two, this effected, we shall be enabled to stop the lode with greater facility. Should it continue as good, it will pay very well, and we will employ as large a force on it as soon as we can work it with advantage. The next point is to rise from cross-cut D to E, where we first intersected the lode in January, 1870, since then we have not resumed operations, having no means of conveying the ore to the stamping mill. We have 12 fms. more to drive, and are pushing it on; but I regret to say the other lodes in some parts are very much disturbed, although congenial, and showing gold, yet poor. The other point is lode No. 3, in the deep adit; the nature of the ground here is assuming quite a new feature to anything yet discovered, as both the lode and the containing quartz are becoming thickly impregnated with pyrites. The lode is becoming larger, and more water issuing from it, which miners consider a very favourable symptom.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines see to-day's Supplement.]

## In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, Stannaries of Cornwall.

## IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL MARY GREAT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

By direction of his Honor the Vice-Warden, Notice is hereby given, that on the 15th day of August instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, this Court will proceed to MAKE A CALL OF TWELVE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE on all the contributors, settled on the List of Contributors of the above-named company as present members thereof.

All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place aforesaid to offer objections to such call.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, this 2nd day of August, 1871.

## IMPORTANT SALE OF COLLIERY PLANT.

MESSRS. THOMAS HILL, SEN., AND W. H. HILL beg to announce that they have received instructions from the proprietor of the COEDYGO COLLIERY, near OSWESTRY (the minerals having been disposed of with a view to closing the works), TO SELL, BY AUCTION, on the said premises, on Tuesday, August 8th, 1871, the whole of the very valuable

## COLLIERY PLANT,

Consisting of ENGINES, BOILERS, pitheads, pulleys, wire ropes, winches, lifts, pump rods, pit rails, trams, screens, tipplers, mortar mills, circular saw mill and saws, drilling machine, force and hand pumps, patent chaff cutter, blacksmiths' tools, carpenters' benches, timber carriage, new and old iron, and numerous other articles requisite for the working of collieries.

The sale will commence punctually at Twelve o'clock.

Catalogues may be had from Mr. BONNER, on the premises, who will show the lots; from Messrs. Hill, on application at their offices, The Limes, Oswestry, or by post.

## ABSOLUTE SALE—WITHOUT RESERVE.

MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES—VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY.

MESSRS. WILKINSON AND HORNE are instructed TO SELL, BY AUCTION, at the White Lion Hotel, Bala, on Saturday, the 19th of August, 1871, at Two for Three o'clock, the VALUABLE PROPERTY, known as the

## LLANDDERFEL SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY,

In the parish of LLANDDERFEL, in the county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES. The property is situated between Corwen and Bala, and is well placed close to the Llandderfel Station on the Corwen and Bala Railway.

The quarry, which has been worked for many years, has had a very considerable sum of money expended upon it in bringing it to its present state of development, and the workings have exposed thick beds of valuable slate, equal in quality to the best Carnarvonshire slate.

Particulars may be had of Mr. H. T. OWEN, Llandderfel; at the White Lion, Bala; the Owen Glyndwr Arms, Corwen; and also of Messrs. PATTISON, WIGG, and CO., Solicitors, 50, Lombard-street; and of the Auctioneers, 7, Poultry, and 37, Bucklersbury.

## NORTH WALES—COUNTY OF FLINT.

SALE of a very valuable FREEHOLD FARM, called RHEWL-FAWR, together with the valuable COAL SEAMS underlying the same, situated in the parish of LLANASA, and within two miles of MOSTYN. A large portion is eminently adapted for BUILDING SITES.

M. R. DEW WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (under Trusts for sale contained in a certain Indenture of Settlement), at the Mostyn Arms, Mostyn, on Thurday, the 31st day of August, 1871, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions then to be produced, in Sixteen Lots, as shown in the printed particulars, or in such other Lots and in such order as the agent to the vendor may decide at the time of sale, the above most desirable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, known as

## RHEWL-FAWR FARM,

Situate in the centre of the noted Mostyn Coal Fields, contains 98 A. 1 R. 31 P. of rich Arable and Meadow Land, surrounded by property owned by the Right Honourable Lord Mostyn. Sir Pyers Mostyn, Bart., and others, and lies close to Glyn Castle and Mostyn Park.

This valuable property is admirably adapted for and forms in itself a compact first-class BUILDING ESTATE, which, in consequence of its favourable position on an eminence, commanding a beautiful and panoramic view of the surrounding country, the Estuary of the Dee, and the county of Chester, will at once supply the want so long experienced in this neighbourhood of land for building villa residences, in direct communication with Liverpool and Manchester by rail and steamer.

Lithographic plans and particulars may be obtained on application at any of the principal hotels in the neighbourhood; or of the solicitors, Messrs. BARBER and HUGHES, and of the Auctioneer, Wellfield House, both of Bangor.

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, SHIPBUILDERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, HARBOUR AND DOCK COMMISSIONERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, without reserve (for account of whom it may concern), at the Queen's Hotel, Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Thursday, the 10th August, 1871, at half-past One o'clock precisely, luncheon being served at One o'clock.—

## 134 LOGS SQUARE PINE TIMBER.

Measuring 443 MASTS, TOPMASTS, and YARDS, ranging in about 75,000 cubic feet, length up to 112 feet, and in square to 30 inches.

Being the cargo last discharged in the River Tyne, ex SAN ROMAN, from Port Ludlow, near Vancouver's Island, and now lying in the Timber Pond, at Wellington, about four miles from Newcastle, where buyers will be pleased to inspect the same before the day of sale.

The above is the most valuable timber cargo ever offered by auction in the Tyne, and as the whole will be sold in lots, without any reserve whatever, for account of whom it may concern, shipbuilders and other consumers of large timber should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity, as the sizes of some of the pieces are most extraordinary, ranging in length up to 112 ft., and in size to 30 in. square.

Catalogues are now ready, and can be obtained from Messrs. JOHN HALL and CO., 12, Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; or from Messrs. FARNWORTH and JARDINE, Timber Brokers and Measurers, 9, Canada Dock, Liverpool.

## GLAMORGANSHIRE.

PENCLAWDD COLLIERY, near SWANSEA.

THIS COLLIERY consists of an 80 fm. pit upon the Rock Vein, with an incline to and shipping places upon the Burry River, together with MACHINERY, consisting of ONE powerful PUMPING and TWO WINDING ENGINES.

The Pendawdd Railway, now worked by the London and North-Western Company, terminates at the foot of the incline, and affords communication by rail with all parts of the country.

The site forms the key of a large district of bituminous coal (including five veins), for the most part unworked, the existing leases of which will terminate on the 29th September next, and may doubtless be readily renewed.

The proprietor is prepared to lease from the 29th September next the pit, incline, and dock, which are of freehold tenure, with, if required, additional land well adapted for tin-plate or other works, and to sell the engines and machinery as they now stand, leaving the purchaser to arrange with the adjoining landowners for such portions of the coal as he may desire to work.

For further particulars, apply to S. BENSON, Esq., Fairy Hill, Swansea; and to Messrs. STRICK and BELLINGHAM, Solicitors, Swansea.

## SALE OF TIN-PLATE WORKS.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, EXTENSIVE and VERY VALUABLE FREEHOLD TIN-PLATE WORKS, situated in the immediate vicinity of first-class COAL and IRON MINES, and supplied with good railway and water accommodation.

The works are in complete repair and full working operation, and capable of making from 700 to 800 boxes a week.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. DENNING, SMITH, and CO., Shannon-court, Bristol.

## SALE OF MINERAL PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a VALUABLE TRACT of the BEST HEMATITE IRON ORE, extending under about FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, and held in perpetuity at an almost nominal royalty.

The property is situated close to a railway, and nearly adjoining a good shipping port.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. POOLE and HUGHES, Solicitors, 9, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.

COAL MINE—TWENTY ACRES—SHAFTS SUNK, and all NECESSARY MACHINERY on the ground, now



STATIONARY ENGINE

## CHAPLIN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINES &amp; BOILERS

(PRIZE MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862).

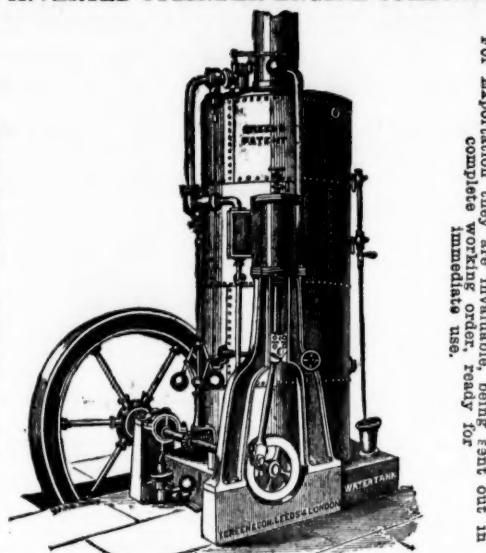
The ORIGINAL combined Vertical Engines and Boilers, introduced by Mr. CHAPLIN in 1855. Each class kept in Stock for Sale or Hire.



STEAM CRANE

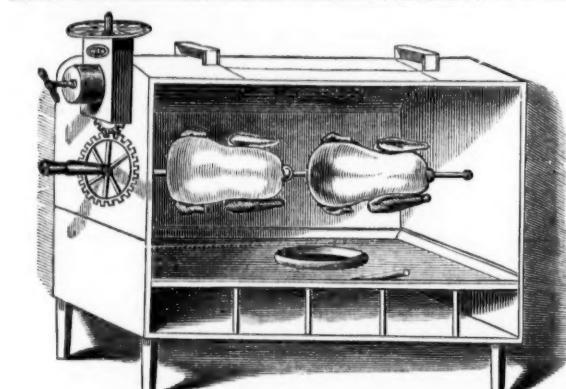
WIMSHURST &amp; CO., ENGINEERS,

OFFICES: 117, CANNON STREET, E.C. WORKS: REGENT'S PLACE, COMMERCIAL ROAD EAST, LONDON, E.

GREEN'S PATENT BOILERS,  
WITH INVERTED CYLINDER ENGINE COMBINEDSpecially adapted for Contractors, Joiners, and Builders,  
Cabinet-makers, Brick-makers, Farmers, Mills, Dyers,  
Houses, Workshops, Printing-offices, &c.

The above Engines and Boilers are constructed in an exceedingly substantial and simple manner, every part being easy of access, consequently can be readily understood and managed; they are fitted with governors, equilibrium throttle valve, stop valve, safety valve, feed pump, water and steam gauges complete. The foundation plate answers the purpose of feed water tank, in which the water is heated before passing into the boiler, and also of an ash-pit, and no brickwork or foundation is required.

N.B.—Upwards of 600 of these Engines and Boilers are now at work, giving entire satisfaction.

Illustrated PRICE LISTS free on application to  
THOMAS GREEN AND SON,  
SMITHFIELD IRONWORKS, LEEDS;  
And 54 and 55, Blackfriars-road, London, S.E.W. GÜNTHER,  
CENTRAL ENGINEERING WORKS OLDHAM,  
MANUFACTURER OF MOST IMPROVED  
Silent Fans for blowing and exhausting.  
" and Steam Engines combined, for ventilation.  
Direct-acting Steam Fans.  
Centrifugal Pumps and Pumping Engines.  
Turbine Water Wheels, for high and low falls, and variable quantities of water.  
Cast-iron Smiths' Hearths.  
General Engineering Work.  
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS AND REFERENCES ON APPLICATION.THE PATENT VERUVOLVER, OR ROASTING APPARATUS,  
MANUFACTURED BYWM. ESCOTT, MINING DEPOT, &c., TAVISTOCK,  
Combines NEATNESS and COMPACTNESS with UTILITY and ECONOMY.  
Meat cooked in this way is superior in flavour and more digestible than in the ordinary mode of cooking—retaining its moisture, as to a large extent it drips itself.

Mr. ESCOTT would also beg to call attention to various other articles manufactured by him, such as WIRE SIEVES, RIDDLES, and GENERAL WIRE-WORK, packed expressly for foreign markets, so that at least 50 per cent. is saved in the freight.



By a special method of preparation, this leather is made solid, perfectly close in texture, and impermeable to water; it has, therefore, all the qualifications essential for pump buckets, and is the most durable material of which they can be made. It may be had of all dealers in leather, and of

I. AND T. HEPBURN AND SONS,  
TANNERS AND CURRIERS, LEATHER MILLBAND AND HOSE FIP  
MANUFACTURERS,  
LONG LANE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON.Prize Medal 1851 1855, 1862, for  
MILL BANDS, HOSE, AND LEATHER FOR MACHINERY PURPOSES.THE IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW:  
ROYAL EXCHANGE, MIDDLESBROUGH.  
The IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW is extensively circulated amongst the Iron Producers, Manufacturers, and Consumers, Coalowners, &c., in all the iron and coal districts. It is, therefore, one of the leading organs for advertising every description of Iron Manufactures, Machinery, New Inventions, and all matters relating to the Iron, Coal, Hardware, Engineering, and Metal Trade in general.

Offices of the Review:—Middlesbrough-on-Tees (Royal Exchange); London 1 and 12, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street; Newcastle-on-Tyne (50, Grey-street).

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764.)  
THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER.  
Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 198, High-street, Sunderland.

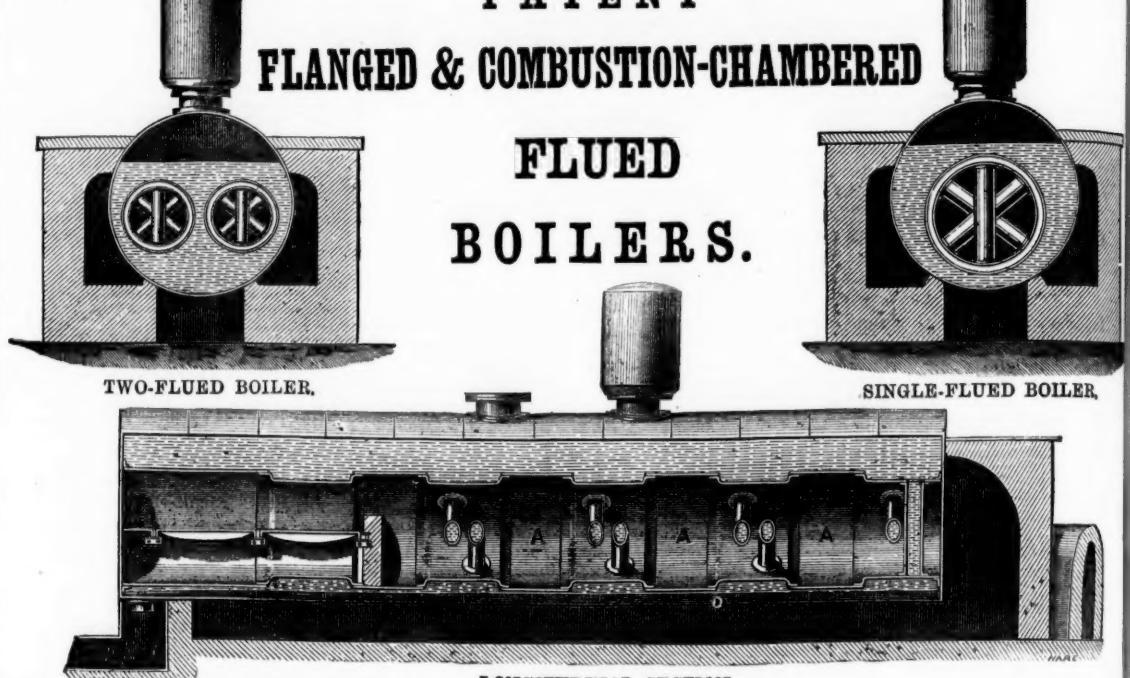
## THE HOWARD SAFETY BOILER,

For STATIONARY and MARINE ENGINES, has the following advantages:—  
SAFETY; NO RISK from DANGEROUS EXPLOSION; HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM, with ECONOMY OF FUEL; perfect circulation, and ready means of removing sediment.

Saving of cost and time in repairs; portability, and, for export, great saving in freight.

Patentees and Manufacturers: J. and F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.

LONDON OFFICE: 4, CHEAPSIDE (three doors from St. Paul's).

HAWKSLEY, WILD, AND CO.'S  
P A T E N T

TWO-FLUED BOILER.

SINGLE-FLUED BOILER.

LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

THE FLUES OF THE ABOVE BOILERS ARE MADE OF TWO DIAMETERS, ONE RING OF PLATES BEING  $\frac{1}{4}$  INCHES LESS THAN THE OTHER, ALTERNATELY.  
The smaller rings being flanged, as shown in drawing, are thereby considerably strengthened, besides securing the most material point—a perfect EXPANSION-JOINT.

The cross tubes are placed in the smaller rings of the flue, so that any one can easily be taken out and replaced.

These Boilers are strong, durable, and economical, and have been at work a number of years with the most satisfactory results.

PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER:

HAWKSLEY, WILD, and CO., Engineers and Boiler Makers,  
SAVILLE STREET EAST, SHEFFIELD.TITANIC STEEL AND IRON COMPANY LIMITED  
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OFMUSHET'S TITANIC BORER STEEL,  
AND

Mushet's Titanic Cast Steel for Engineer's Tools, &amp;c.

FOREST STEEL WORKS, COLEFORD,  
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.P A T E N T  
SELF-LUBRICATIVE STEAM & HYDRAULIC ENGINE PACKING.

This Packing is invaluable to all Users of Steam-Power; it supersedes anything of the kind ever invented; it is now in use in all the Chief Railways and First Firms in this Country and Abroad, and is

THE ONLY PACKING THAT WORKS WITHOUT OIL OR GREASE,

Does not char, is pliable, keeps the rods

And lasts longer than any other, thereby

SAVING FULLY 200 PER CENT.

To the User, in oil, labour, and material.

Can be had only from the Agents throughout the country, appointed by

THE SOLE LICENSEES,

HENRY HOUSE AND CO.,

CATHERINE STREET, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Where also may be obtained, the LUBRICATIVE PACKING COMPANY'S

## ANTI-FRICTION CREAM OIL,

Which Lubricates perfectly, keeps the Bearings Cool, and does not become Viscid or Glutinous.

CHAS. PRICE AND CO.'S RANGOON ENGINE OIL,  
AS SUPPLIED TO H.M. DOCKYARDS AND FLEET.

THIS OIL is suitable to every kind of Machinery. As a lubricant it is equal to the best Sperm or Lard Oil, while it possesses the great advantage of being entirely free from any principle which will corrode the metal bearings.

For particular kinds of Machinery, the Oil may be specially prepared of a consistency and character adapted to the nature of the work to be done.

"I herewith certify that the Rangoon Engine Oil, manufactured by Messrs. Chas. Price and Co., is free from any material which can produce corrosion of the metal work of machinery. It is indeed calculated to protect metallic surfaces from oxidation."

"The lubricating power of this oil is equal to Sperm or Lard Oil."

T. W. KEATES, F.C.S., &c. &c.  
Every parcel of the Oil sent from the works bears the Trade Mark of the Firm.  
LONDON: CASTLE BAYNARD, UPPER THAMES STREET.  
WORKS: MILLWALL, POPLAR.

AWARDED TWENTY GOLD AND SILVER FIRST-CLASS PRIZE MEDALS.

IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR.  
TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT  
GRINDERS, MACADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.**BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,  
OR ORE-CRUSHING MACHINE,**

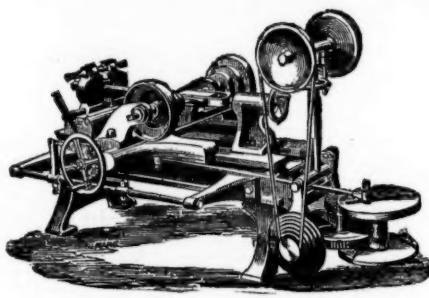
FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

This is the only machine that has proved a success. This machine was shown in full operation at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Manchester, and at the Highland Agricultural Society's Show at Edinburgh, where it broke 1½ ton of the hardest trap or whinstone in eight minutes, and was  
AWARDED TWO FIRST-CLASS SILVER MEDALS. It has also just received SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL at Santiago, Chile.

It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



For illustrated catalogue, circulars, and testimonials, apply to—

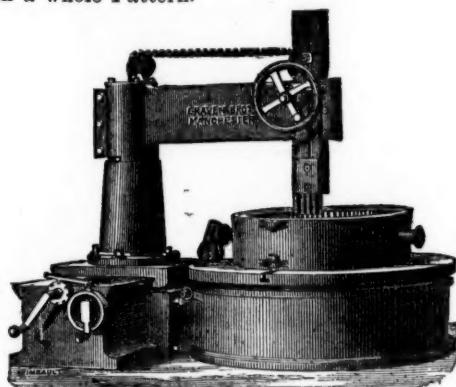
**H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,**MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,  
ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.**Patent Duplex Cotter-Hole and  
Key-Bed DRILLING MACHINE.**

The advantage of this Machine is, that the Drills are only requisite to be half the length of the Cotter-hole required to be cut, as they operate simultaneously from both sides of the object, meeting accurately in the middle, and doing the work in less than half the usual time, besides producing a smooth hole on account of short, stiff Drills being used, thus producing a much better class of work, hitherto unattainable by the Machines with one long Drill.

The Machine is made in three sizes, and often made with double set of Head Stocks, to drill both ends of a connecting rod at the same time.

**Improved WHEEL-MOULDING  
MACHINE.**

This Machine will Mould the Teeth of Bevel, Spur, and Worm Wheels, also Straight Racks, of any Pitch with a whole Pattern.



Some of the many advantages in the use of this Machine are, that the Teeth of Wheels are perfectly straight across the Tooth, no taper being required to draw the pattern; the Wheels are true in diameter, not depending upon a wood model, which sometimes alters in shape; Wheels of any pitch and form of teeth can be moulded without the use of a whole expensive pattern; and wheels to work into each other can be made mathematically correct in form, at the small cost of segment patterns.

The Machine is made in various sizes to mould wheels of any diameter.

**CAVEN BROTHERS,  
MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINE TOOLS,  
Vauxhall Ironworks, Osborne Street, Manchester.****TO PROPRIETORS OF MINES, COLLIERIES, AND IRONWORKS.****A SAVING OF AT LEAST £20 A TON**

MAY BE EFFECTED BY ADOPTING

**THE DON LUBRICATING OIL.**

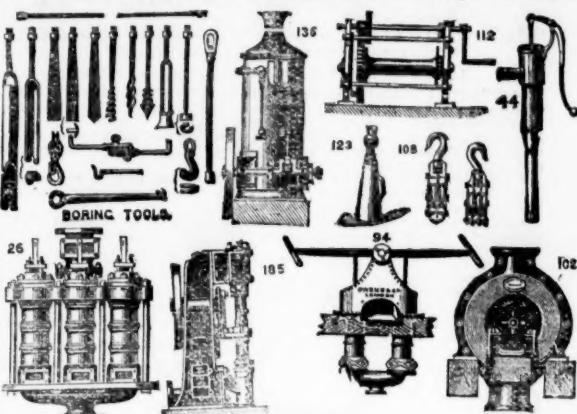
It has been in use now for nearly three years by the WIGAN COAL AND IRON COMPANY, whose Manager, Mr. ALFRED EWLETT, says—“I have used the Don Oil for nearly two years, and FIND IT TO ANSWER exceedingly well for the purposes of lubrication.”

We have also most flattering written opinions, which could be produced, from Mr. THOMAS EMMERSON FORSTER, M.E., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; from Mr. HARTOP, of Elsecar; from Messrs. VICKERS, SONS, and Co., of Sheffield; and from numbers of others. In face of such indisputable testimony, it is simply WASTE OF MONEY to use the common kinds, which are nearly DOUBLE THE PRICE. Trials may be made AT OUR EXPENSE: particulars forwarded on application.

AGENTS WANTED, or special arrangements might be made with parties introducing it to their friends.

**DUNCAN BROTHERS, Sole Importers,  
London Office, 2 BLOOMFIELD STREET, LONDON WALL.  
Liverpool Office, 20, UNITY BUILDINGS.**

**S. OWENS AND CO.,**  
Hydraulic and General Engineers,  
WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON.



MANUFACTURERS OF  
BORING TOOLS, for testing ground for Minerals, Bridge Foundations, Artesian Wells, &c., to any depth.

No. 26.—Treble Barrel and other Deep Well Pumps.

No. 136.—Vertical and other Portable Steam-engines.

No. 185.—Horizontal and Vertical Steam Pumping-engines.

No. 112.—Single and Double-purchase Crab Winches.

No. 108.—Pulley Blocks of all sizes.

No. 123.—Bottle and other Lifting Jacks.

No. 94.—Double-barrel Pumps, for Mine or Quarry use.

No. 44.—Portable Wrought-iron Pumps, ditto ditto.

No. 102.—Bernays's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, of all sizes.

ALSO EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF  
HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL MACHINERY,  
COMPRISED

TURINES, WATER WHEELS, WIND ENGINES,  
THE HYDRAULIC RAM, FIRE ENGINES, &c.

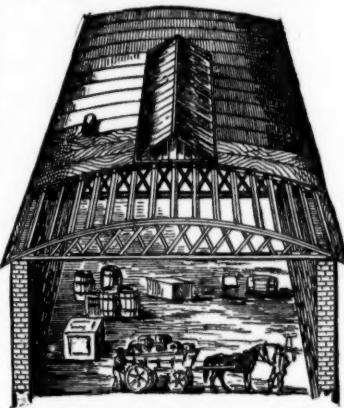
Catalogues and Estimates on application.

**M'TEAR AND CO.'S CIRCULAR FELT ROOFING**

FOR  
GREAT ECONOMY

AND

CLEAR WIDE SPACE.



For particulars, estimates, and plans, address,—  
**M'TEAR & CO.,**  
20, BUDGE ROW, CANNON  
STREET, LONDON;  
54, PORTLAND STREET,  
MANCHESTER;  
OR,  
CORPORATION STREET,  
BELFAST.

The above drawing shows the construction of this cheap and handsome roof, now much used for covering factories, stores, sheds, farm buildings, &c., the principle of which are double bow and string girders of best pine timber, shingled with  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. boards, supported on the girders by purlins running longitudinally, the whole being covered with patent waterproof roofing felt. These roofs so combine lightness with strength that they can be constructed up to 10 ft. span without centre supports, thus not only affording a clear wide space, but effecting a great saving both in the cost of roof and uprights.

They can be made with or without top-lights, ventilators, &c.

Prices for plain roofs from 3 to 6s. per square, according to span, size, and situation.

M. manufacturers of PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for covering ships' bottoms under copper or zinc.

INDOROUS FELT for lining damp walls and under floor cloths.

DRY HAIR FELT, for deadening sound and for covering steam pipes, thereby saving 25 per cent. in fuel by preventing the radiation of heat.

PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, price 1d. per square foot.

Wholesale buyers and exporters allowed liberal discounts.

PATENT ROOFING VARNISH, in boxes from 3 gallons to any quantity required, 8d. per gallon.

**LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR**

AND CHURCH CLOCKS,  
PRICE £10.

**BAILEY'S**

WINDING INDICATOR AND SIGNAL BELLS,

AS MADE BY  
J. BAILEY AND CO.,  
FOR THE

Collieries of the  
Bridgewater Trustees,  
Earl Bute, &c., to indicate  
the exact  
height of a cage in  
Mines.

Good and strong, price £4 4s.; worm and wheel, from 10s. to 30s. extra.

BAILEY'S SIGNAL BELLS, 7 in. 3s. each.

DITTO, EXTRA STRONG, 11 in., 9s. each.

BAILEY & CO., ALBION CLOCK, BRASS & GAUGE WORKS, SALFORD.

**SPECIAL PAMPHLET ON NERVOUS DEBILITY.**—Read the warning voice on the Special Treatment of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Indigestion, WANT OF ENERGY, PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for PERFECT RESTORATION TO HEALTH AND VIGOUR IN A FEW DAYS.

The most important fact that these alarming complaints may easily be removed WITHOUT MEDICINE.

Is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the author, fully explained, by means of which EVERYONE IS ENABLED TO CURE HIMSELF.

Perfectly, and at the least possible cost.

Sent free on receipt of two stamps by W. HILL, Esq., M.A., Berkeley House South-crescent, Russell-square, London, W.C.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS—READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

Dr. BARNES has just published 20,000 copies of the "SECRET FRIEND," a most valuable book to young men on the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, DIMINISHMENT OF SIGHT, LASSITUDE, PAINS IN THE BACK, LOCAL WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, &c., with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. Sent post free on receipt of two stamps. Address, Dr. J. A. BARNES, 1, Louds-lane-square, Barnsbury, London, N.

DICKER'S AUSTRALIAN AND LONDON MINING AND  
GENERAL AGENCY.  
4, ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, E.C.  
Established in 1868.

The fullest and reliable information relative to Australian Gold Mine Investments can always be obtained from the undersigned.  
THOMAS DICKER,  
(Late Editor of the "Mining Record," Melbourne).

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUREAU  
OF THE JOURNAL "LA HOUILLE,"  
5, RUE DE CHATEAUDUN, A PARIS,

Is prepared to UNDERTAKE all KINDS of BUSINESS, directly or indirectly connected with the production, transport, or consumption of products and materials necessary for industrial affairs, viz.:—

1.—The purchase and sale of business establishments, machines, or materials, as well as the execution of plans and drawings of apparatus, of which a sketch and description may be forwarded to them.

2.—The obtaining and sale of patents in France and in other countries.

3.—The purchase and sale of all kinds of industrial securities, as well as the banking of coupons matured or about to mature.

4.—The publication of announcements in the Industrial Journals of France and other countries upon exceptional conditions which the connections of "La Houille" guarantee.

5.—The settling of the rules and regulations of societies, and the issue of industrial securities.

6.—The sale of coal and other merchandise which may be consigned to them.

There will always be found in the Industrial Bureau interpreters and agents to accompany their English clients to industrial and commercial houses in Paris.

An engineer is specially attached to the Bureau.

S. PERGELINE AND L. DUMONT,  
Gérants of the Industrial and Commercial Bureau.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX  
AND CHEMICAL WORKS,  
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.

JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER,  
Purchaser of Borate of Lime and Tincale.

THE WORKS ON SALE.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER  
WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.  
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.  
OXIDE OF COBALT.

GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c.

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

M. R. J. S. M. E. R. R. Y.,  
ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,  
SWANSEA.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—I have just had this mine inspected by one of the best mining authorities in Cornwall. A copy of the report may be had on receipt of Post Office Order or stamps for 5s.

JOHN R. PIKE, Crown-chambers, Threadneedle-street, London.

SECONDHAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE  
IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

PUMPING ENGINES, of various sizes,—viz., 80 in., 70 in., 60 in., 50 in., 40 in., 30 in.

WINDING ENGINES, STAMPING ENGINES, STEAM CAPSTANS, and CRUSHERS of various sizes.

A NUMBER OF BOILERS.

PITWORK of all descriptions, and all kinds of MATERIALS required for MINING PURPOSES.

TO BE SOLD, AT MODERATE PRICES.

The 80 in. is nearly new, and, with several of the other engines, can be guaranteed of superior make and modern design.

For further particulars, apply to—

MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO.,

ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,  
HAYLE, CORNWALL,  
AND HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS, LONDON.

CITY OFFICES (GRESHAM HOUSE), 23½, OLD BROAD STREET,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES of the largest kind in use, SUGAR MACHINERY, MILLWORK, MINING MACHINERY, and MACHINERY IN GENERAL.

SHIPBUILDERS IN WOOD AND IRON.

THE PATENT PNEUMATIC STAMPS  
May be SEEN AT WORK at HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELM  
by previous application at either of the above addresses.

BICKFORD'S PATENT  
FOR CONVEYING  
CHARGE IN  
BLASTING ROCKS, &c.

Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "IMPERIAL EXPOSITION" held in Paris, in 1855; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1865; at the "UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION," in Paris, 1867; and at the "GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION," at Altona, in 1869.

BICKFORD, SMITH AND CO.,  
of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—

EVERY COIL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN OF GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

JOHN BOURNE AND CO.,  
ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS,  
BLOWING ENGINES, WINDING ENGINES,  
Bourne's Patent Spherical Governors, Bourne's Patent Feedwater Heaters,  
Bourne's Patent Gas Furnaces, Bourne's Patent Coal-dust Furnaces,  
PUMPING ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS.  
66, MARK LANE, LONDON.

FREDERICK MIRLS,  
ENGINEERING AUCTIONEER,  
VALUER AND SURVEYOR,  
17, ST. ANN'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

WHEATLEY KIRK & PRICE,  
(ESTABLISHED 1850),  
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
COLLIERY PLANT, IRONWORKS, &c.  
Estimates for Periodical Surplus Sales, Annual Valuations, &c.  
35, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

IRON AND COAL COMPANIES.

Shares.	Company.	Paid.	Price.
£100	John Abbot and Co. [L.]	£ 75 0 0 ..	22½ 20 dis.
100	Ashbury Co. [L.]	90 0 0 ..	40 35 dis.
50	Blacnayor Iron and Steel Co. [L.]	7 10 0 ..	—
100	Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. [L.]	30 0 0 ..	30 31 pm.
100	Brown, John, and Co. [L.]	70 0 0 ..	7 ½ pm.
100	Consett Iron Co. [L.]	7 10 0 ..	5 ½ pm.
100	Cammell and Co. [L.]	80 0 0 ..	12 11 dis.
32	EBBW Vale Co. [L.]	27 10 0 ..	5 ½ dis.
6	Fairbairn Engineering	5 0 0 ..	1 ½ dis.
20	General Mining Association [L.]	20 0 0 ..	8 10
15	Hopkins, Glukes, and Co. [L.]	10 0 0 ..	— ½ dis. par.
10	Ironmastes Company [L.]	10 0 0 ..	—
2	Midland Iron Co. [L.]	5 0 0 ..	7 9 pm.
2½	Mersey Steel and Iron Co. [L.]	11 10 0 ..	73 73½ dis.
4	Wemyndy Iron Ore [L.]	8 10 0 ..	2 1 dis.
100	Nantyglo and Blaena (perp. 8 p. c. pref.)	25 0 0 ..	6 6½ pm.
1	Nerbunda Coal and Iron	0 7 0 ..	— par.
35	Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co. [L.]	25 0 0 ..	1 2 pm.
35	Ditto ditto	35 0 0 ..	1 2 pm.
100	Parkgate Iron Co. [L.]	65 0 0 ..	1 dis. par.
20	Patent Shaft and Axletree Co. [L.]	10 0 0 ..	7 7½ pm.
50	Rhymney Iron Co. [L.]	50 0 0 ..	17 15 dis.
15	Ditto New	15 0 0 ..	5½ 4½ dis.
50	Shotts Iron Co.	50 0 0 ..	20 dis.
100	Sheepbridge Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	45 0 0 ..	40 42 pm.
100	Ditto ditto New	10 0 0 ..	8 9 pm.
100	Thames Iron Company	10 0 0 ..	9 11 pm.
7½	Titanic Iron and Steel	5 0 0 ..	—

## THE MINING SHARE LIST

### BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total Divs.	Per share.	Last paid.	
1800	Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0 0 ..	—	10 11 8 ..	0 5 0 ..	July 1871		
20000	Blaen Caefan, s-l, Cardig.*	1 0 0 ..	1½ 1½	0 1 0 ..	0 1 0 ..	May 1871		
6000	Boscastle, t, c, St. Just	1 0 0 ..	—	0 2 0 ..	0 2 0 ..	Apr. 1870		
200	Botallack, t, c, St. Just	91 5 0 ..	240	555 5 0 ..	5 0 ..	May 1871		
20000	Bronfoddy, s-l, Cardigan*	2 10 0 ..	2½ 2½	2 13 0 ..	0 1 0 ..	July 1871		
4000	Brockwood, c, Buckfastleigh	1 16 0 ..	—	1 0 0 ..	0 2 6 ..	July 1871		
5094	Bwth Consols, s-l, Cardigan*	4 0 0 ..	—	0 9 0 ..	0 2 0 ..	May 1870		
6400	Cawthill, t, Cumbria*	2 10 0 ..	—	0 14 6 ..	0 2 0 ..	Dec. 1870		
5000	Castle-an-Dinas, t, St. Columb..	2 0 0 ..	—	0 2 0 ..	0 2 0 ..	July 1871		
200	Castlewall, t, c, St. Just	91 5 0 ..	240	555 5 0 ..	5 0 ..	May 1871		
20000	Chester, t, c, St. Columb.	2 10 0 ..	2½ 2½	2 13 0 ..	0 1 0 ..	July 1871		
585	Cook's Kitchen, c, Illogan*	16 5 7 ..	—	18 15 0 ..	0 10 0 ..	Aug. 1869		
867	Cwm Eifin, t, Cardiganshire*	7 10 0 ..	29	28 30	0 17 0 ..	0 15 0 ..	July 1871	
128	Cwmystwyth, t, Cardiganshire	80 0 0 ..	—	31 13 0 ..	0 5 0 ..	Jan. 1871		
280	Dewrhen Mines, s-l, Durham	200 0 ..	—	294 10 0 ..	2 0 0 ..	July 1869		
1024	Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock	1 0 0 ..	105	177 0 ..	2 10 0 ..	July 1868		
456	Dolgoch, t, Gwylfa	49 14 6 ..	—	7 10 0 ..	0 15 0 ..	Aug. 1870		
12000	Dolgoch, t, Camborne	32 4 8 ..	180	257 2 6 ..	3 0 ..	Apr. 1871		
6144	Drake Walls, t, Calstock	2 10 0 ..	—	3 1 ..	1 3 3 ..	July 1871		
300	East Caradon, c, St. Cleer	2 14 6 ..	4½ 4½	14 14 0 ..	0 2 6 ..	July 1871		
300	East Darren, t, Cardiganshire	2 10 0 ..	—	197 10 0 ..	2 0 0 ..	Apr. 1871		
1000	East Pool, t, c, Pwll, Illogan	0 9 9 ..	13½ 14	11 12 3 ..	0 5 0 ..	July 1869		
12000	East Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron	3 9 0 ..	14	17 18	0 16 0 ..	July 1868		
2800	Foxdale, t, Isl. of Man*	25 0 0 ..	—	75 10 0 ..	0 10 0 ..	June 1871		
3950	Frank Mills, t, Christow	3 18 6 ..	—	4 8 0 ..	0 2 6 ..	Aug. 1870		
5000	Gawton, c, Tavistock	3 10 6 ..	—	0 3 0 ..	0 3 0 ..	June 1871		
15000	Great Laxey, t, Isl. of Man*	4 0 0 ..	17	16½ 17½	14 3 0 ..	June 1870		
3000	Great Northern Manganese*	5 0 0 ..	—	—	5 p.c.t.	Feb. 1869		
5008	Great Wheat, t, Isl. of Man*	40 0 ..	10½	10 10½	15 12 0 ..	June 1870		
10240	Grocott, t, Isl. of Man*	4 19 0 ..	—	0 2 0 ..	0 1 0 ..	Nov. 1870		
1024	Herodsfoot, t, near Liskeard	8 10 0 ..	43	42 44	57 0 ..	1 10 0 ..	June 1871	
26000	Holmestown, t, Tipperary	1 0 0 ..	1½ 1½	0 2 11½ 0	0 9½ 0 ..	Dec. 1870		
165	Levant, t, c, St. Just	10 8 1 ..	—	1101 0 ..	0 2 0 ..	Aug. 1869		
456	Liesbore, t, Cardiganshire	18 15 0 ..	—	343 10 0 ..	2 0 0 ..	Mar. 1871		
9000	Marke Valley, c, Cardon	4 10 0 ..	6	6 6½	7 2 0 ..	0 4 0 ..	July 1871	
1800	Minera Mining Co., Llwydmoor	25 0 0 ..	—	289 3 3 ..	3 15 0 ..	May 1871		
6400	Mining Co. of Ireland, t, c, L.	7 0 0 ..	6½	6	0 4 6 ..	0 2 1 ..	July 1870	
6400	New Pembroke, t, c, Par Station	5 0 0 ..	—	0 7 6 ..	0 2 6 ..	Mar. 1871		
2000	New Levant, t, c, St. Just	10 12 0 ..	—	2 10 0 ..	0 15 0 ..	Feb. 1871		
2000	North Wheal Croft, c, Illogan	8 11 3 ..	2½	0 5 6 ..	0 1 6 ..	June 1871		
225	Pendarves United, t, c, Camb.	86 0 0 ..	—	50 55	21 0 0 ..	3 0 0 ..		